THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

[1 Dol. 50 Cts. per Ann.] TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1799. [No. 1921.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

Bank of Rhode-Island.

WHEREAS a Book for receiving Subscriptions, to a Loan of *Five Millions of Dollars*, for the use of the United States, will be opened at the Bank of the United States in Philadelphia, on Thursday the 28th February instant, on the conditions prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, in the proposals by him made on the 12th January instant:—And whereas it is declared, that any sum, or sums subscribed to the aforesaid Loan, may be paid at this Bank:

Wherefore, for the accommodation of the Inhabitants of this State and its vicinity, who may be desirous of becoming Subscribers to the aforesaid Loan: *It is Resolved*, That the Cashier of this Bank be, and he is hereby authorized, to receive until Friday, the fifteenth day of February, Proposals for Subscription to the aforesaid Loan, on the part of persons so requesting to subscribe, depositing in this Bank, for every hundred dollars by him or them requested, to have subscribed, in his, or their names, Twelve Dollars and Fifty Cents, to pay the first instalment; subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

And the Cashier of the Bank will transmit the proposals for Subscription, to be subscribed in conformity thereto; And at the same time will forward duplicate receipts of the sum deposited, as payment of the first instalment on the sums requested to be subscribed.

By Order of the President and Directors,

M. SEIXAS, CASHIER.

Newport, January 25 1799

TO BE SOLD,

A Dwelling House and about 16 Acres of good Meadow Land, lying in Newport, at the Head of Broad-street. For Particulars inquire of BENJAMIN GOULD, on the Premises.

Newport, Jan. 28, 1799.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

THE House of the Subscriber in Broad-Street, was, in the Night of the 25th Ult. attacked by some licentious Person or Persons, who broke one of the Windows, and stove in Part of the Sash, and did other Damage, they may be assured that such daring Attacks upon the Peace of Society, and the Property of a peaceable Citizen, cannot long go unpunished.——They may be further assured, that in a Country where happily the Laws govern, their Practices will soon be brought to condign Punishment.—The Subscriber is under the disagreeable Necessity of mentioning, that the Outrage above mentioned, is not the First of the same Kind, which he has experienced; similar Attacks have been made upon his House several Times before, probably from the same Quarter:—for the Purpose of bringing to a speedy Conviction and Punishment, the Perpetrator or Perpetrators of these daring Outrages, the Subscriber hereby offers the above Reward to any Person or Persons who shall discover and give Information of the Offenders, or either of them, or to either of the Offenders who shall discover and give Information of his Accomplices, or any of them, so that they or any of them may be prosecuted to Conviction.

JOB CHALONER.

Newport, 28th 1st. Month, 1799.

THE highest Price, in Cash, given for clean Linen or Cotton RAGS, by the Printer hereof.

Report of the Secretary of State on the Transactions relating to the United States and France, since the last Communications to Congress, on that subject.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives;

According to an intimation in my message of Friday last, I now lay before Congress, a report of the Secretary of State, containing his observations on some of the documents, which attended it.

JOHN ADAMS.

January 31, 1799.

To the President of the United States;

The Secretary of State respectfully submits the following REPORT, on the transactions relating to the United States and France, since the last communications to Congress on that subject. TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Department of State, January 18, 1799.

THE points chiefly meriting attention, are the attempts of the French government,

I. To exculpate itself from the charge of corruption, in having demanded a douceur of fifty thousand pounds sterling (222,000 dollars) for the pockets of the directors and ministers, as represented in the despatches of our Envoys;

II. To detach Mr. Gerry from his colleagues, and to inveigle him into a separate negociation; and,

III. Its design, if the negociation failed, and a war should take place between the United States and France, to throw the blame of the rupture on the United States.

1. The despatches of the Envoys, published in the United States and republished in England, reached Paris towards the last of May; and on the 30th of that month, the French minister, Mr. Talleyrand, affecting an entire ignorance of the persons designated by the letters W. X Y. & Z.—calling them intriguers, whose object was to deceive the Envoys—writes to Mr. Gerry, and "prays him immediately to make known to him their names."

Mr. Gerry in his answer of the 31st. wishes to evade Mr. Talleyrand's request; and with respect to he and his colleagues had "promised Messrs. X & Y. that their names should in no event be made public.—Mr. Gerry, in his letter of Oct. 1st. in noting the repetition of Mr. Talleyrand's request for those names, states as an objection to giving them up "that they could be otherwise ascertained;" and that Mr. Talleyrand's messenger, admitting the fact that they were already known, immediately mentioned their names. Mr. Gerry nevertheless certified in writing the names of X. Y. & Z. with the reserve "that they should not be published on his authority." And besides formally certifying to Mr. Talleyrand the names of his *own private agents*,—added, that they did not produce, to his knowledge, credentials or documents of any kind. "Credentials" in *writing* were certainly not to be expected to be produced by agents employed to make corrupt propositions: but Mr. Gerry had Mr. Talleyrand's own assurance that Mr. Y. was acting by his authority. It is recited in the Envoy's despatches, and upon Mr. Gerry's own report to his colleagues, that on the 17th of December, 1797, Mr. Y. "stated to him that two measures which Mr. Talleyrand proposed, being adopted, a restoration of friendship between the Republics would follow immediately; the one was a *gratuity of fifty thousand pounds sterling*; the other a purchase of thirty-two millions of Dutch rescriptions." And after conversing on these topics, Mr. Gerry and Mr. Y. rode to Mr. Talleyrand's office "where Mr. Gerry observed to Mr. Talleyrand, that Mr. Y. had stated to him that morning, some propositions as coming from Mr. Talleyrand respecting which Mr. Gerry could give no opinion;" and after making some other observations, Mr. Talleyrand answered, "that the information Mr. Y. had given him (Mr. Gerry) was just, *and might always be relied on.*" This declaration *stamps with the minister's authority* all the communications made by Mr. Y. to the Envoys. And Mr. Y. himself, who is Mr. Bellamy of Hamburg, in his public vindication, declares that "he had done nothing, said nothing, and writ on nothing, without the orders of citizen Talleyrand." The same may be asserted in regard to Mr. X; for he first introduced Mr. Y. to the Envoys; and his separate communications were substantially the same with those of Y; and both together were present with the Envoys when the communications were more than once repeated.

It also deserves notice that in stating the preliminary demands of the French government, the private agents X. & Y. & the minister, use a similar language. The agents declare that the directory are extremely irritated at a speech of the President, and require an explanation of some parts of it, and reparation for others; that this must give pain to the envoys; but the directory would not dispense with it:—And that as to the means of averting the demand concerning the President's speech, the envoys must search for them and propose them themselves. Being asked to suggest the means the answer is "money"—the purchase of the Dutch rescriptions, and the fifty thousand pounds sterling was a douceur to the directory."

The *minister* told the envoys that the directory were wounded by the President's speech, and in his conversation with Mr. Gerry on the 18th of October, said "the directory had passed an arret, which he offered for perusal, in which they had demanded of the envoys an explanation of some parts, and a reparation for others of the president's speech to congress of the 16th May 1797; that he was sensible that difficulties would exist on the part of the envoys relative to this demand; but that by their offering *money*, he thought he could prevent the effect of the arret. Mr. Z (he "interpreter") at the request of Mr. Gerry, having stated that the envoys have no such powers; Mr. Talleyrand replied, they can in such case take a power on themselves, & proposed that they should make a "loan." But this "loan," as will presently appear, did not mean the "money" which would "prevent the effect of the arret." Mr. Gerry then making some observations on the powers of the envoys—that they "were adequate to the discussion and adjustment of all points of real difference between the two nations; that they could alter and amend the treaty; or if necessary form a new one, added "that as to a loan they had no powers whatever to make one, but that they could send one of their number for instructions on this proposition, if deemed expedient;"—"that as he (Mr. Talleyrand) had expressed a desire to confer with the Envoys individually, it was the wish of Mr. Gerry that such a conference should take place, and their opinions thus be ascertained.—"Mr. Talleyrand, in answer, said he should be glad to confer with the other envoys individually, *but that this matter about the money must be settled directly*, without sending to America; that he would not communicate the arret for a week; and that if we could adjust the difficulty respecting the speech, an application would nevertheless go to the United States for a LOAN;"—Now this matter *of the money that must be settled directly*, could only refer to the *douceur*; for the loan, in the purchase of millions of Dutch rescriptions, or in any other form, could only be the subject of a *stipulation* to be *afterwards* fulfilled by the United States; but the *douceur* of fifty thousand pounds sterling, was a sum within the immediate reach of the Envoys; for their credit would certainly command it: in fact, a mercantile house had offered to answer their draughts: and this Mr. Talleyrand unquestionably well knew; for it was a member of the same house who first introduced the minister's agent Mr. X. to general Pinckney, in the manner stated in the envoys despatches. A collateral evidence that in "this matter of the money that must be settled directly," Mr. Talleyrand referred only to the *douceur*, arises from the circumstance. The very next day (October 29th) Mr. X. called on the envoys and said, "Mr. Talleyrand was extremely anxious to be of service to them, and had requested that one more effort should be made to induce us to enable him to be so." After a great deal of the same conversation which had passed at former interviews had been repeated, the envoys say.—"the sum of this proposition was, that if we would say by way of fees, (that was his expression) *the sum of* MONEY *demanded for* PRIVATE USE the directory would not receive us, but would permit us to remain in Paris as we now were; and we should be received by Mr. Talleyrand, *until one of us could go to America and consult our government on the subject of a* LOAN."

Although the envoys despatches, and the facts and circumstances herein before stated, cannot leave a doubt that X as well as Y. and Z. was well known to Mr. Talleyrand, it will not be amiss to add, that on the 21st of December X. Y. and Z dined together at Mr. Talleyrand's in company with Mr. Gerry; and that after rising from table, the money propositions, which had before been made, were repeated, in the room and in the presence though perhaps not in the hearing of Mr. Talleyrand. Mr. X. put the question to Mr. Gerry in direct terms, either "whether the envoys would now give the *douceur*," or whether they had got the MONEY ready." Mr. Gerry very justly offended, answered positively in the negative; and the conversation dropped.

Mr. Z. who has avowed himself to be Mr. Hauteval, was the person who first made known to the envoys the minister's desire to confer with them individually on the objects of their mission; He it was who first introduced Mr. Gerry to Mr Talleyrand, and served as the interpreter of their conversations; and in his letter to Mr. Talleyrand at the close of Mr Gerry's document No. 35 he announces himself to be the agent of the minister, to make communications to the envoys.

Mr. Hauteval, declares "his sensibility must be much affected on finding himself, under the letter Z. acting a part in company with certain intriguers, whose plan (he says) it doubtless was to take advantage of the good faith of the American envoys and make them their dupes:" Yet this person, the avowed agent of the French minister, apparently so anxious to screen himself from the suspicion of an agency in soliciting the bribe required by Mr. Talleyrand, did himself urge a compliance with that corrupt proposition*.

The sensation which these details irresistably excite, is that of astonishment, at the unparralleled effrontery of Mr. Talleyrand in demanding of Mr. Gerry the names of X. Y. and Z. after Y. had accompanied him on a visit to the minister, *with whom the conversation detailed in the printed despatches then passed*; and who then assured Mr. Gerry, "that the information Mr. Y. had given him was just, and might always be relied on."—After Z. had in the first instance introduced Mr Gerry to the minister, and served as their mutual interpreter, *and when the conversation between them had also been stated in the despatches*: and after X. Y. and Z had all dined together with Mr. Gerry at Mr. Talleyrand's table, on rising from which X. and Y. renewed the proposition about the MONEY!—The very circumstance of Mr. Talleyrand's being continued in office after the account of these intrigues had been published to the world, is a decisive proof that they were commenced and carried on with the privity and by the secret orders of the directory. It was to accomplish the object of these intrigues that the American envoys were kept at Paris unreceived, six months after their credentials had been laid before the directory: and it was only because they were superior to those intrigues, and that no hopes remained of wheedling or terrifying them into a compliance, that two of them were then sent away—and with marks of insult and contempt.

2. The fact that the French government attempted to inveigle Mr. Gerry into a separate negociation will not be questioned: at first it was made *privately* and under an injunction of *secrecy* towards his colleagues: it was afterwards plainly insinuated by the minister, in his letter of the 18th of March 1798, in which he tells the envoys that the executive directory was disposed to treat with one of the three; and that one he openly avowed, in his letter of the 31st of April, to be Mr. Gerry. The pretence for selecting him was, that his "opinions "presumed to be more impartial, promised, in "the course of the explanations, more of that "reciprocal confidence which was indispensi-"ble." But when, before, have their "*opinions*" been stated as just sizable ground for rejecting the ambassadors of peace? Ambassadors too, of established probity, whose characters were of the first distinction in their own country, and whose demeanour towards the government to which they were deputed, was decent and respectful? Who had, with a frankness which the candour of their instructions warranted communicated the important points which they contained? and who unremittingly, and with the most anxious solicitude, entreated that the negociation might be commenced? What more proper or more honourable qualities ought ministers deputed to negociate with a foreign nation possess?—But why should a foreign government question the opinions of the ambassadors sent to negociate with it on subjects of *difference* between the two nations? If wisely chosen, and faithful to the interests of their own country, they must of course possess different opinions from the government to which they are sent; the *differing opinions* maintained by the two nations on their respective rights and interests, being the cause and object of the negociation—A government really disposed to treat on fair principles would never object to the *opinions* of foreign ambassadors. It would receive them, and appoint its own ministers, with proper powers, to treat with them, propose its terms, and receive those offered; and discuss both, and if then they could not agree, put an end to the *negociation*. The French government did not wish to *negociate*, it desired to *impose* a treaty on the United States. To this practice it had been accustomed towards the minor powers in Europe, whom it had subjected to its will: and it expected equal submission from the United States. Hence Mr. Talleyrand's secret declaration to Mr. Gerry, "that if he would negociate, they could soon finish a treaty; *for the executive directory were not in the habit of spending much time about such matters.*" Hence the objections to General Pinckney and General Marshall: they manifested a discernment superior to the intrigues of the French government, and an invincible determination not to surrender the honour, the interest, or the independence of their country. It was necessary then to get rid of them; and seeing that neither despair of negociating, nor studied indignities, could induce them to quit their posts, passports were sent to them to quit France; it was with difficulty that General Pinckney could obtain permission to stay two or three months for the recovery of his sick daughter, to whom an immediate voyage would probably

* *Extract of a letter, dated June 15th, 1798, from Mr King, minister of the United States in London to the secretary of state.*

"*Colonel Trumbull, who was at Paris, soon after the arrival there of the commissioners, has more than once informed me, that Hauteval told him that both the douceur and the loan were indispensable; and urged him to employ his influence with the American commissioners to offer the bribe as well as the loan.*"

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

[1 Dol. 50 Cts. per Ann.] TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1799. [No. 1921.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

Bank of Rhode-Island.

WHEREAS a Book for receiving Subscriptions, to a Loan of *Five Millions of Dollars*, for the use of the United States, will be opened at the Bank of the United States in Philadelphia, on Thursday the 28th February enfuing, on the conditions prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, in the proposals by him made on the 12th January instant:—And whereas it is declared, that any sum, or sums subscribed to the aforesaid Loan, may be paid at this Bank:

Wherefore, for the accommodation of the Inhabitants of this State and its vicinity, who may be desirous of becoming subscribers to the aforesaid Loan: *It is Resolved*, That the Cashier of this Bank be, and he is hereby authorized, to receive until Friday, the fifteenth day of February, Proposals for Subscription to the aforesaid Loan, on the person or persons so requesting to subscribe, depositing in this Bank, for every hundred dollars by him or them requested, to have subscribed, in his, or their names, Twelve Dollars and Fifty Cents, to pay the first instalment; subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

And the Cashier of the Bank will transmit the proposals for Subscription, to be subscribed in conformity thereto; And at the same time will forward duplicate receipts of the sum deposited, as payment of the first instalment on the sums requested to be subscribed.

By Order of the President and Directors,
M. SEIXAS, CASHIER.
Newport, January 25 1799

TO BE SOLD,

A Dwelling-House and about 16 Acres of good Meadow Land, lying in Newport, at the Head of Broad-street. For Particulars inquire of BENJAMIN GOULD, on the Premises.

Newport, Jan. 28, 1799.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD

THE House of the Subscriber in Broad-Street, was, in the Night of the 25th Ult. attacked by some licentious Person or Persons, who broke one of the Windows, and stove in Part of the Sash, and did other Damage, they may be assured that such daring Attacks upon the Peace of Society, and the Property of a peaceable Citizen, cannot long go unpunished.——They may be further assured, that in a Country where happily the Laws govern, their Practices will soon be brought to condign Punishment.—The Subscriber is under the disagreeable Necessity of mentioning, that the Outrage above mentioned, is not the First of the same Kind, which he has experienced; similar Attacks have been made upon his House several Times before, probably from the same Quarter:—for the Purpose of bringing to a speedy Conviction and Punishment, the Perpetrator or Perpetrators of these daring Outrages, the Subscriber hereby offers the above Reward to any Person or Persons who shall discover and give Information of the Offenders, or either of them, or to either of the Offenders who shall discover and give Information of his Accomplices, or any of them, so that they or any of them may be prosecuted to Conviction.

JOB CHALONER.

Newport, 28th 1st. Month, 179.

THE highest Price, in Cash, given for clean Linen or Cotton RAGS, by the Printer hereof.

Report of the Secretary of State on the Transactions relating to the United States and France, since the last Communications to Congress, on that subject.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

According to an intimation in my message of Friday last, I now lay before Congress, a report of the Secretary of State, containing his observations on some of the documents, which attended it.

JOHN ADAMS.

January 21, 1799.

To the President of the United States,

The Secretary of State respectfully submits the following REPORT, on the transactions relating to the United States and France, since the last communications to Congress on that subject. TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Department of State, January 18, 1799.

THE points chiefly meriting attention, are the attempts of the French government,

I. To exculpate itself from the charge of corruption, as having demanded a douceur of fifty thousand pounds sterling (222,000 dollars) for the pockets of the directors and ministers, as represented in the despatches of our Envoys;

II. To detach Mr. Gerry from his colleagues, and to inveigle him into a separate negociation; and,

III. Its design, if the negociation failed, and a war should take place between the United States and France, to throw the blame of the rupture on the United States.

1. The despatches of the Envoys, published in the United States and republished in England, reached Paris towards the last of May; and on the 30th of that month, the French minister, Mr. Talleyrand, affecting an entire ignorance of the persons designated by the letters W. X Y & Z.—calling them intriguers, whose object was to deceive the Envoys—writes to Mr. Gerry, and "prays him immediately to make known to him their names."

Mr. Gerry in his answer of the 31st. wishes to evade Mr. Talleyrand's request; and with reason, for he and his colleagues had "promised Messrs. X & Y. that their names should in no event be made public.—Mr. Gerry, in his letter of Oct. 28th. in noting the repetition of Mr. Talleyrand's request for those names, states as an objection to giving them up "that they could be otherwise ascertained;" and that Mr. Talleyrand's messenger, admitting the fact that they were already known, immediately mentioned their names. Mr. Gerry nevertheless certified in writing the names of X. Y. & Z. with the reserve "that they should not be published on his authority." And besides formally certifying to Mr. Talleyrand the names of his *own private agents*,—added, that they did not produce, to his knowledge, credentials or documents of any kind. "Credentials" in *writing* were certainly not to be expected to be produced by agents employed to make corrupt propositions: but Mr. Gerry had Mr. Talleyrand's own assurance that Mr. Y. was acting by his authority. It is recited in the Envoy's despatches, and upon Mr. Gerry's own report to his colleagues, that on the 17th of December, 1797, Mr. Y. "stated to him that two measures which Mr. Talleyrand proposed, being adopted, a restoration of friendship between the Republics would follow immediately; the one was a *gratuity of fifty thousand pounds sterling*; the other a purchase of thirty-two millions of Dutch rescriptions." And after conversing on these topics, Mr. Gerry and Mr. Y. rode to Mr. Talleyrand's office "where Mr. Gerry observed to Mr. Talleyrand, that Mr. Y. had stated to him that morning, some propositions as coming from Mr. Talleyrand respecting which Mr. Gerry could give no opinion;" and after making some other observations, Mr. Talleyrand answered, "that the information Mr. Y. had given him (Mr. Gerry) was just, *and might always be relied on.*" This declaration *stamps with the minister's authority* all the communications made by Mr. Y. to the Envoys. And Mr. Y. himself, who is Mr. Bellamy of Hamburg, in his public vindication, declares that "he had done nothing, said nothing and writ on nothing, without the orders of citizen Talleyrand." The same may be asserted in regard to Mr. X; for he first introduced Mr. Y. to the Envoys; and his separate communications were substantially the same with those of Y; and both together were present with the Envoys when the communications were more than once repeated.

It also deserves notice that in stating the preliminary demands of the French government, the private agents X. & Y. & the minister, use a similar language. The agents declare that the directory are extremely irritated at a speech of the President, and require an explanation of some parts of it, and reparation for others; that this must give pain to the envoys; but the directory would not dispense with it:—And that as to the means of averting the demand concerning the President's speech, the envoys must search for them and propose them themselves. Being asked to suggest the means the answer is "money"—the purchase of the Dutch rescriptions, and the fifty thousand pounds sterling was a douceur to the directory."

The *minister* told the envoys that the directory were wounded by the President's speech, and in his conversation with Mr. Gerry; on the 28th of October, said "the directory had passed an arret, which he offered for perusal, in which they had demanded of the envoys an explanation of some parts, and a reparation for others of the president's speech to congress of the 16th May 1797; that he was sensible that difficulties would exist on the part of the envoys relative to this demand; but that by their offering *money*, he thought he could prevent the effect of the arret. Mr. Z (he "interpreter") at the request of Mr. Gerry, having stated that the envoys have no such powers; Mr. Talleyrand replied, they can in such case take a power on themselves, & proposed that they should make a "loan." But this "loan," as will presently appear, did not mean the "money" which would "prevent the effect of the arret." Mr. Gerry then making some observations on the powers of the envoys—that they "were adequate to the discussion and adjustment of all points of real difference between the two nations; that they could alter and amend the treaty; or if necessary form a new one, added "that as to a loan they had no powers whatever to make one, but that they could send one of their number for instructions on this proposition, if deemed expedient;"—"that as he (Mr. Talleyrand) had expressed a desire to confer with the Envoys individually, it was the wish of Mr. Gerry that such a conference should take place, and their opinions thus be ascertained.—"Mr. Talleyrand, in answer, said he should be glad to confer with the other envoys individually, *but that this matter about the money must be settled directly*, without sending to America; that he would not communicate the arret for a week; and that if we could adjust the difficulty respecting the speech, an application would nevertheless go to the United States for a LOAN;"—Now this matter *of the money that must be settled directly*, could only refer to the *douceur*; for the loan, in the purchase of millions of Dutch rescriptions, or in any other form, could only be the subject of a *stipulation* to be *afterwards* fulfilled by the United States; but the *douceur* of fifty thousand pounds sterling, was a sum within the immediate reach of the Envoys; for their credit would certainly command it: in fact, a mercantile house had offered to answer their draughts: and this Mr. Talleyrand unquestionably well knew; for it was a member of the same house who first introduced the minister's agent Mr. X. to general Pinckney, in the manner stated in the envoys despatches. A collateral evidence that in "this matter of the money that must be settled directly," Mr. Talleyrand referred only to the *douceur*, arises from this circumstance. The very next day (October 29th) Mr. X. called on the envoys and said, "Mr. Talleyrand was extremely anxious to be of service to them, and had requested that one more effort should be made to induce us to enable him to be so." After a great deal of the same conversation which had passed at former interviews had been repeated, the envoys say.—"the sum of this proposition was, that if we would say by way of fees, (that was his expression) *the sum of* MONEY *demanded for* PRIVATE USE the directory would not receive us, but would permit us to remain in Paris as we now were; and we should be received by Mr. Talleyrand, *until one of us could go to America and consult our government on the subject of a* LOAN"

Although the envoys despatches, and the facts and circumstances herein before stated, cannot leave a doubt that X as well as Y. and Z. was well known to Mr. Talleyrand, it will not be amiss to add, that on the 2d of December X. Y. and Z dined together at Mr. Talleyrand's in company with Mr. Gerry; and that after rising from table, the money propositions, which had before been made, were repeated, in the room and in the presence though perhaps not in the hearing of Mr. Talleyrand. Mr. X. put the question to Mr. Gerry in direct terms, either "whether the envoys would now give the *douceur*," or whether they had got the MONEY ready." Mr. Gerry very justly offended, answered positively in the negative; and the conversation dropped.

Mr. Z. who has avowed himself to be Mr. Hauteval, was the person who first made known to the envoys the minister's desire to confer with them individually on the objects of their mission; He it was who first introduced Mr. Gerry to Mr Talleyrand, and served as the interpreter of their conversations; and in his letter to Mr. Talleyrand at the close of Mr Gerry's document No. 35 he announces himself to be the agent of the minister, to make communications to the envoys.

Mr. Hauteval, declares "his sensibility must be much affected on finding himself, under the letter Z. acting a part in company with certain intriguers, whose plan (he says) it doubtless was to take advantage of the good faith of the American envoys and make them their dupes!" Yet this person, the avowed agent of the French minister, apparently so anxious to screen himself from the suspicion of an agency in soliciting the bribe required by Mr. Talleyrand, did himself urge a compliance with that corrupt proposition*

The sensation which these details irresistibly excite, is that of astonishment, at the unparralleled effrontery of Mr. Talleyrand in demanding of Mr. Gerry the names of X. Y. and Z. after Y. had accompanied him on a visit to the minister, *with whom the conversation detailed in the printed despatches then passed*; and who then assured Mr. Gerry, "that the information Mr. Y. had given him was just, and might always be relied on."—After Z. had in the first instance introduced Mr Gerry to the minister, and served as their mutual interpreter, *and when the conversation between them had also been stated in the despatches*: and after X. Y. and Z had all dined together with Mr. Gerry at Mr. Talleyrand's table, on rising from which X. and Y. renewed the proposition about the MONEY!—The very circumstance of Mr. Talleyrand's being continued in office after the account of these intrigues had been published to the world, is a decisive proof that they were commenced and carried on with the privity and by the secret orders of the directory. It was to accomplish the object of these intrigues that the American envoys were kept at Paris unreceived, six months after their credentials had been laid before the directory: and it was only because they were superior to those intrigues, and that no hopes remained of wheedling or terrifying them into a compliance, that two of them were then sent away—and with marks of insult and contempt.

2. The fact that the French government attempted to inveigle Mr. Gerry into a separate negociation will not be questioned: at first it was made *privately* and under an injunction of *secrecy* towards his colleagues: it was afterwards plainly insinuated by the minister, in his letter of the 18th of March 1798, in which he tells the envoys that the executive directory was disposed to treat with one of the three; and that one he openly avowed, in his letter of the 3d of April, to be Mr. Gerry. The pretence for selecting him was, that his "opinions "presumed to be more impartial, promised, in "the course of the explanations, more of that "reciprocal confidence which was indispensi-"ble." But when, before, have their "*opinions*" been stated as just fixible ground for rejecting the ambassadors of peace? Ambassadors too, of established property, whose characters were of the first distinction in their own country, and whose demeanour towards the government to which they were deputed, was decent and respectful? Who had, with a frankness which the candour of their instructions warranted communicated the important points which they contained? and who unremittingly, and with the most anxious solicitude, entreated that the negociation might be commenced? What more proper or more honourable qualities ought ministers deputed to negociate with a foreign nation possess?—But why should a foreign government question the opinions of the ambassadors sent to negociate with it on subjects of *difference* between the two nations? If wisely chosen, and faithful to the interests of their own country, they must of course possess different opinions from the government to which they are sent; the *differing opinions* maintained by the two nations on their respective rights and interests, being the cause and object of the negociation—A government really disposed to treat on fair principles would never object to the *opinions* of foreign ambassadors. It would receive them, and appoint its own ministers, with proper powers, to treat with them, propose its terms, and receive those offered; and discuss both, and if then they could not agree, put an end to the *negociation*. The French government did not wish to *negociate*, it desired to *impose* a treaty on the United States. To this practice it had been accustomed towards the minor powers in Europe, whom it had subjected to its will: and it expected equal submission from the United States. Hence Mr. Talleyrand's secret declaration to Mr. Gerry, "that if he would negociate, they could soon finish a treaty; *for the executive directory were not in the habit of spending much time about such matters.*" Hence the objections to General Pinckney and General Marshall: they manifested a discernment superior to the intrigues of the French government, and an invincible determination not to surrender the honour, the interest, or the independence of their country. It was necessary then to get rid of them; and seeing that neither despair of negociating, nor studied indignities, could induce them to quit their posts, passports were sent to them to quit France; it was with difficulty that General Pinckney could obtain permission to stay two or three months for the recovery of his sick daughter, to whom an immediate voyage would probably

* *Extract of a letter, dated June 15th, 1798, from Mr King, minister of the United States in London to the secretary of state.*

"*Colonel Trumbull, who was at Paris, soon after the arrival there of the commissioners, has more than once informed me, that Hauteval told him that both the* douceur *and the* loan *were indispensable; and urged him to employ his influence with the American commissioners to offer the* bribe *as well as the* loan."

prove fatal. Unembarraſſed by the preſence of theſe Envoys, the French government—if it really deſired a treaty on any terms—hoped to prevail on Mr. Gerry to negociate ſeparately, although from the firſt overture he declined, and continued to decline it. But after the expulſion of his colleagues, it hoped by its ſeductive arts, to prevail over his ſcruples and gain his conſent to terms which, whilſe they were preſent, would be rejected; or at all events to retain him with the ſemblance of negociating regularly or informally, and thus keep the United States in the torpor of indeciſion, without preparation for offence or defence. Unfortunately Mr. Gerry was induced, by the threats of immediate war againſt the United States, to ſeparate from his colleagues, and ſtay in Paris; threats which, viewed with their motives, merited only deteſtation and contempt. Four or five months before the threats of immediate orders to quit France, and the terrors of war in its moſt dreadful forms, had been held up to all the Envoys to frighten them into a compliance with the groundleſs, unjuſt, and corrupt demands of the French government: thoſe threats had not been executed, and the unworthy purpoſes for which they had been uttered had been obvious.

Happily for the United States, the Character of the French Government as delineated in the official deſpatches of all the Envoys, the knowledge of its conduct towards other countries whoſe Governments it had overturned, and whoſe people, in the names of Liberty and Equality, it had enſlaved, ſo operated as not to leave us expoſed to all the evils which *ſuſpence* was calculated to produce. Mr. Gerry indeed reſiſted all the arts of the French miniſter to entice him into a formal negociation, after that Government had driven his colleagues from Paris: a negociation which in its nature would have been a ſurrender of our Independence, by admitting a foreign Government to chooſe for us the Miniſter who ſhould repreſent our country, to treat of our important rights and intereſts, which that Government had itſelf violated and deeply injured.

The Directory and their Miniſter Mr. Talleyrand hoped and expected that General Pinckney and General Marſhall would voluntarily have quitted France, after the Miniſter's letter of the 18th of March, in which he made the offenſive diſtinction between them and their colleague Mr. Gerry, on the pretence that his "opinions" were more "impartial" than theirs. Accordingly Mr. Talleyrand, in his letter to Mr. Gerry of the third of April, ſays, "I ſuppoſe, Sir, that Meſſrs. Pinckney and Marſhall have thought it uſeful and proper, in conſequence of the intimations which the end of my note of the 18th of March laſt preſents, to quit the territory of the Republic." Yet Mr. Talleyrand had given them neither paſſport nor letters of ſafe conduct! The fact is, the French Government wiſhed to avoid the odium of ſending them away and the blame of a rupture, which Mr. Talleyrand predicted would be the conſequence; while it was privately intimated to them that they muſt leave the country. The Miniſter's conduct on this occaſion towards General Mar. ſhall (as detailed in his journal) was particularly marked with indignities. When it was obſerved to Mr. Talleyrand that this was not the manner in which a Foreign Miniſter ought to be treated, Mr. Talleyrand replied, that General Marſhall was not a Foreign Miniſter, but was to be conſidered as a private American Citizen; and muſt obtain his paſſport, like others, through the Conſul. To this it was anſwered, that Gen. Marſhall was a foreign Miniſter,* and that the French Government could not deprive him of that character which was conferred upon him, not by Mr. Talleyrand, but by the United States; and though the Directory might refuſe to receive or to treat with him, ſtill his country had cloathed him with the requiſite powers, which he held independently of France; that if he was not acceptable to the French Government, and in conſequence thereof "was determined to ſend him away, ſtill he ought to be ſent away like a Miniſter, that he ought to have his paſſports, with letters of ſafe conduct, which would protect him from the cruiſers of France. Mr. Talleyrand replied, that if General Marſhall wiſhed for a paſſport, he muſt give in his name, ſtature, age, complexion, &c. to the American Conſul, who would obtain a paſſport for him: that with reſpect to a letter of ſafe conduct, it was unneceſſary, as no riſk from the cruiſers would be incurred.

The reſult of theſe converſations was a plain demonſtration of the intention of the miniſter, that in conſequence of his intimation at the cloſe of his letter of the 18th of March, that the "opinions" of two of the Envoys were not agreeable to the Government of France, Generals Pinckney and Marſhall *ſhould appropriate to themſelves* the character which the Miniſter had drawn *generally*; the Envoys, aware of this ſnare, in their anſwer of the third of April to the intimation that "the Directory was diſpoſed to treat with *one* of the Envoys," declare to the Miniſter, "that *no one* of the Envoys was authorized to take upon himſelf a negociation, evidently entruſted to the whole;" and "that no two of them could propoſe to withdraw themſelves from the taſk committed to them by their government, while there remained a poſſibility of performing it;" but that if "it ſhould be the will of the Directory to *order* paſſports for the whole, or any number of them," it was deſired that ſuch paſſports might be accompanied with letters of ſafe conduct to protect them againſt the cruiſers of France.

These endeavours of the French Government, whether real or affected, to draw Mr. Gerry into a ſeparate negociation, conſtitute the ſubſtance of the correſpondence between him and Mr. Talleyrand. They appear to merit conſideration, in ſeveral points of view.

1. Becauſe, if real, it was only in the hope and expectation, that by intrigues and terrors, the French Government might influence Mr. Gerry to enter into a *formal* treaty, on the terms which he and his colleagues had repeatedly rejected as incompatible with the intereſt, honor, and independence of their country.—For at this time Mr. Talleyrand had not renounced the demands of loans, and a douceur, as the indiſpenſible preliminaries of a treaty. Accordingly we ſee Mr. Talleyrand, in the letter of the 3d of April to Mr. Gerry, propoſed "to *reſume* their reciprocal communications upon the intereſts of the French Republic and the United States of America." And in his letter of July 12th to Mr. Gerry, having mentioned the arrival at Havre of a packet, the Sophia, from the American Government, he ſays, "until then I never ſuppoſed you entertained the deſign of embarking, before we had come to an agreement upon the definitive articles to be ratified by your Government." 2. Becauſe if that Government had ſo far ſucceeded, it would have inſiſted on its ratification by the Preſident and Senate, on the ground conſtantly taken by Mr. Talleyrand, that the powers of the Envoys being *ſeveral* as well as *joint*. Mr. Gerry, when *alone, even after the French Government had* ordered *his colleagues to leave France*, were adequate to the formation of the treaty; and that therefore the public faith would be violated, if it were not ratified. 3. Becauſe under ſuch circumſtances, the French Government doubtleſs calculated at leaſt on a diviſion of the public opinion in the United States, in favour of the ratification of ſuch a treaty; by means of which it might *enforce* the ratification, *or effect ſtill greater miſchiefs*. 4. But theſe endeavours to draw Mr. Gerry into a formal negociation are chiefly remarkable, becauſe they were perſevered in during near five months, againſt his conſtant, direct, and poſitive refuſals to treat ſeparately; Mr. Talleyrand aſſerting, and Mr. Gerry denying the competency of his powers.

We have ſeen the Envoys from the 6th of October, 1797, the date of their firſt letter to the French Miniſter, to the 3d of April, 1798, when their laſt was delivered to him, expreſſing their earneſt deſire to enter upon and proſecute the great buſineſs of their miſſion: we have ſeen them during that long period patiently enduring neglect and indignities, to which an ardent zeal to re-eſtabliſh harmony and peace could alone induce freemen to ſubmit: we have ſeen them, while held in ſuſpenſe—neither received nor rejected—yielding to the importunities of *private* agents of the French Government, and hearing and diſcuſſing their propoſitions, inſulting as they were, in the hope that when theſe ſhould be ſhewn to be utterly inadmiſſible, others founded in reaſon and equity, and in the uſual courſe of diplomatic negociation, might be brought forward. Doubtleſs they alſo wiſhed, when their aſtoniſhment at the firſt overtures had ſubſided, by liſtening ſtill longer to ſuch diſhonourable propoſitions, to aſcertain the true character of the French Government. We have ſeen them, after waiting five weeks from the preſentation of a copy of their letters of credence entirely unnoticed, "ſolicit an attention to their miſſion"—and ſoliciting in vain. Thus denied an official hearing, they hoped by an unuſual ſtep to excite the attention of that Government: they determined to tranſmit to the Miniſter a letter reſpecting the views of their own Government in relation to the ſubjects in diſpute with France. This letter dated the 17th was delivered the 31ſt of January, 1798. Waiting near a month without an anſwer, and "ſtill being anxious to hear explicitly from Mr. Talleyrand himſelf, before they ſent their final letter, whether there were no means within their powers, of accommodating our differences with France, on juſt and reaſonable grounds—On the 27th of February they deſired "a perſonal interview on the ſubject of their miſſion;" and afterwards a ſecond interview. They remark on what paſſed at theſe meetings, "that the views of France, with regard to the United States, were not eſſentially changed ſince their communications with its unofficial agents in the preceding October."

At length they received Mr. Talleyrand's letter of the 18th of March, 1798, in anſwer to theirs of the 17th of January. The Miniſter's letter repreſented the complaints of France; as uſual; charging the American Government with the inexecution of the treaties with France—with *diſſimulation*—inſinuating that our tribunals were ſubject to a *ſecret influence*—holding up the Britiſh treaty as replete with evil and injury, and "the principal grievance of the Republic"—accuſing the American Government of a wiſh to ſeize the firſt favourable occaſion to conſummate an intimate union with Great Britain, and ſuggeſting that a devotion and partiality to that power have long been the principle of the conduct of the Federal Government.

To this letter of the French Miniſter, the Envoys ſent their reply on the third of April. This reply and their former letter detect the ſophiſms and erroneous ſtatements of the Miniſter—expoſe his naked aſſertions—refute his arguments—repel his calumnies—and completely vindicate the fidelity, the juſtice, and, as a neutral power, the impartiality of the Government of the United States; and at the ſame time exhibit the weighty and well founded complaints of the United States againſt the French Republic.

Hitherto, inſtead of a deſire to obtain a reconciliation, we can diſcover in the French government only *empty profeſſions* of a deſire to conciliate; while it haughtily refuſed to receive our Envoys, and during ſix months diſregarded their reſpectful and ardent ſolicitations to negociate: And after *One* of them whom it induced to remain in France, had declared that "*he had no powers to treat ſeparately—that the meaſure was impoſſible*," then the Directory exciled the other. Two!

[*To be continued.*]

By the Britiſh Packet Cheſterfield Capt Jones, arrived at New York on Tueſday laſt in 52 Days from Falmouth, we have the following Intelligence, viz.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

THE American Government having made application to our Miniſters that ſuch American ſeamen as are on board the Engliſh fleet be diſcharged and ſent home to man the ſhips of their nation; the Lords of the Admiralty gave orders to that purpoſe.

From the London Gazette, of Nov. 20.

Downing-ſtreet, Nov. 20.

A decree having been publiſhed by the French Directory, declaring that all perſons natives of or originally belonging to neutral countries, or countries in alliance with France, who may form a part of the crews of any of the king's ſhips of war, or any other Britiſh veſſel, ſhall be conſidered and treated as pirates; his majeſty has directed it to be ſignified to the commiſſary for the French priſoners in Great-Britain, that if this decree ſhall, in any inſtance, be carried into effect againſt any ſuch perſons taken in any veſſel the property of his majeſty, or of his majeſty's ſubjects, and navigated under the Britiſh flag, it is his majeſty's determination to exerciſe the moſt vigorous retaliation againſt the ſubjects of the French republic, whom the chance of war has now placed, or may hereafter place at the king's diſpoſal.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tueſday, November 20.

His Majeſty went in his uſual ſtate to the Houſe of Lords, and being ſeated on the Throne, ſummoned the Houſe of Commons to attend the Royal preſence. As ſoon as they were arrived, his Majeſty opened the Parliament with the following moſt GRACIOUS SPEECH from the Throne:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE events which have taken place in the courſe of the preſent year, and the ſignal ſucceſs, which by the bleſſings of Providence, has attended my arms, have been productive of the happieſt conſequences, and have eſſentially promoted the proſperity and glory of our country.

The unexampled ſeries of our naval triumphs has received freſh ſplendor from the memorable and deciſive action in which a detachment of my fleet, under the command of Rear-Admiral Lord NELSON, attacked and almoſt totally deſtroyed a ſuperior force of the enemy, ſtrengthened by every advantage of ſituation. By this great and brilliant victory, an enterprize, of which the injuſtice, perfidy and extravagance had fixed the attention of the world, and which was peculiarly directed againſt ſome of the moſt valuable intereſts of the Britiſh Empire, has in the firſt inſtance been turned to the confuſion of its authors; and the blow thus given to the power and influence of France has afforded an opening, which, if improved by ſuitable exertions on the part of other powers, may lead to the general deliverance of Europe.

The wiſdom and magnanimity diſplayed at this conjuncture by the Emperor of Ruſſia, and the deciſion and vigor of the Ottoman Porte, have ſhewn that thoſe powers are impreſſed with a juſt ſenſe of the preſent criſis; and their example joined to the diſpoſition manifeſted almoſt univerſally in the different countries ſtruggling under the yoke of France, muſt be a powerful encouragement to other States, to adopt that vigorous line of conduct which experience has proved to be alone conſiſtent with ſecurity or honor.

The extent of our preparations at home, and the demonſtrations of zeal and ſpirit among all ranks of my ſubjects, have deterred the enemy from attempting to execute their vain threat of invading the coaſts of this kingdom.

In Ireland, the rebellion which they had inſtigated, has been curbed and repreſſed—the troops which they landed for its ſupport, have been compelled to ſurrender; and the armaments ſince deſtined for the ſame purpoſe, have by the vigilance and activity of my ſquadrons, been captured or diſperſed. The views and principles of thoſe, who, in concert with our inveterate enemy, have long planned the ſubverſion of our Conſtitution, have been fully detected and expoſed, and their treaſons made manifeſt to the world.—Thoſe whom they had miſled or ſeduced, muſt now be awakened to their duty; and a juſt ſenſe of the miſeries and horrors which theſe traitorous deſigns have produced, muſt impreſs on the minds of all my faithful ſubjects, the neceſſity of continuing to repel with firmneſs every attack on the laws and eſtabliſhed government of their country.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

Under the unavoidable preſſure of protracted war, it is a great ſatisfaction to me to obſerve, that the produce of the public revenue has proved fully adequate to the increaſe of our permanent expenditure; that the national credit has been maintained and improved; and that the commerce and induſtry of my ſubjects have continued to flouriſh in a degree hitherto unknown.

The ſituation in which we are placed, unhappily renders the continuance of heavy expences indiſpenſible to the public ſafety; but the ſtate of our reſources, and the good ſenſe and public ſpirit which prevail thro' every part of my kingdom, will, I truſt, enable you to provide the neceſſary ſupplies without any eſſential inconvenience to my people, and with as little addition as poſſible to the permanent burthens of the ſtate. The progreſs made towards ſuch a ſyſtem, by the meaſures adopted in the laſt ſeſſion, and the aid given to public credit by the plan for the redemption of the land tax, have been attended with the moſt beneficial effects, which you will, I am perſuaded, omit no opportunity to confirm and improve.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I rely with confidence on the continuance of your exertions, to enable me ultimately to conduct the great conteſt in which we are engaged, to a ſafe and honorable concluſion.

We have ſurmounted many and great difficulties—our perſeverance in a juſt cauſe has been rewarded with diſtinguiſhed ſucceſs, and our preſent ſituation, compared with that of other countries, ſufficiently prove how much, in a period of general danger and calamity, the ſecurity and happineſs of the Bri

---

* *On the 9th of October, 1797, the day after the Envoys had delivered to the Miniſter a copy of their letter of credence, "Cards of hoſpitality were ſent to them and their Secretaries in a ſtyle ſuitable to their official character" [Deſpatches, p. 17.] and in the Miniſter's letter to them of the 18th of March 1798 he calls them "the Commiſſioners and Envoys Extraordinary of the United States of America." [Deſpatches p. 92.]*

prove fatal. Unembarraſſed by the preſence of theſe Envoys, the French government—if it really deſired a treaty on any terms—hoped to prevail on Mr. Gerry to negociate ſeparately, although from the firſt overture he declined, and continued to decline it. But after the expulſion of his colleagues, it hoped by its ſeductive arts, to prevail over his ſcruples and gain his conſent to terms which, while they were preſent, would be rejected; or at all events to retain him with the ſemblance of negociating regularly or informally, and thus keep the United States in the torpor of indeciſion, without preparation for offence or defence. Unfortunately Mr. Gerry was induced, by the threats of immediate war againſt the United States, to ſeparate from his colleagues, and ſtay in Paris; threats which, viewed with their motives, merited only deteſtation and contempt. Four or five months before the threats of immediate orders to quit France, and the terrors of war in its moſt dreadful forms, had been held up to all the Envoys to frighten them into a compliance with the groundleſs, unjuſt, and corrupt demands of the French government: thoſe threats had not been executed, and the unworthy purpoſes for which they had been uttered had been obvious.

Happily for the United States, the Character of the French Government as delineated in the official deſpatches of all the Envoys, the knowledge of its conduct towards other countries whoſe Governments it had overturned, and whoſe people, in the names of Liberty and Equality, it had enſlaved, ſo operated as not to leave us expoſed to all the evils which *ſuſpence* was calculated to produce. Mr. Gerry indeed reſiſted all the arts of the French miniſter to entice him into a formal negociation, after that Government had driven his colleagues from Paris: a negociation which in its nature would have been a ſurrender of our Independence, by admitting a foreign Government to chooſe for us the Miniſter who ſhould repreſent our country, to treat of our important rights and intereſts, which that Government had itſelf violated and deeply injured.

The Directory and their Miniſter Mr. Talleyrand hoped and expected that General Pinckney and General Marſhall would voluntarily have quitted France, after the Miniſter's letter of the 18th of March, in which he made the offenſive diſtinction between them and their colleague Mr. Gerry, on the preſence that his "opinions" were more "impartial" than theirs. Accordingly Mr. Talleyrand, in his letter to Mr. Gerry of the third of April, ſays, "I ſuppoſe, Sir, that Meſſrs. Pinckney and Marſhall have thought it uſeful and proper, in conſequence of the intimations which the end of my note of the 18th of March laſt preſents, to quit the territory of the Republic." Yet Mr. Talleyrand had given them neither paſſport nor letters of ſafe conduct! The fact is, the French Government wiſhed to avoid the odium of ſending them away and the blame of a rupture, which Mr. Talleyrand predicted would be the conſequence; while it was privately intimated to them that they muſt leave the country. The Miniſter's conduct on this occaſion towards General Marſhall (as detailed in his journal) was particularly marked with indignities. When it was obſerved to Mr. Talleyrand that this was not the manner in which a Foreign Miniſter ought to be treated, Mr. Talleyrand replied, that General Marſhall was not a Foreign Miniſter, but was to be conſidered as a private American Citizen; and muſt obtain his paſſport, like others, through the Conſul. To this it was anſwered, that Gen. Marſhall was a foreign Miniſter,* and that the French Government could not deprive him of that character which was conferred upon him, not by Mr. Talleyrand, but by the United States; and though the Directory might refuſe to receive or to treat with him, ſtill his country had cloathed him with the requiſite powers, which he held independently of France; that if he was not acceptable to the French Government, and in conſequence thereof "was determined to ſend him away, ſtill he ought to be ſent away like a Miniſter, that he ought to have his paſſports, with letters of ſafe conduct, which would protect him from the cruiſers of France. Mr. Talleyrand replied, that if General Marſhall wiſhed for a paſſport, he muſt give in his name, ſtature, age, complexion, &c. to the American Conſul, who would obtain a paſſport for him: that with reſpect to a letter of ſafe conduct, it was unneceſſary, as no riſk from the cruiſers would be incurred.

The reſult of theſe converſations was a plain demonſtration of the intention of the miniſter, that in conſequence of his intimation at the cloſe of his letter of the 18th of March, that the "opinions" of two of the Envoys were not agreeable to the Government of France, Generals Pinckney and Marſhall *ſhould appropriate to themſelves* the character which the Miniſter had drawn *generally*; the Envoys, aware of this ſnare, in their anſwer of the third of April to the intimation that "the Directory was diſpoſed to treat with *one* of the Envoys," declare to the Miniſter, "that *no one* of the Envoys was authoriſed to take upon himſelf a negociation, evidently entruſted to the whole;" and "that no two of them could propoſe to withdraw themſelves from the taſk committed to them by their government, while there remained a poſſibility of performing it;" but that if "it ſhould be the will of the Directory to *order* paſſports for the whole, or any number of them," it was deſired that ſuch paſſports might be accompanied with letters of ſafe conduct to protect them againſt the cruiſers of France.

* *On the 9th of October, 1797 the day after the Envoys had delivered to the Miniſter a copy of their letter of credence, "Cards of hoſpitality were ſent to them and their Secretaries in a ſtyle ſuitable to their official character."* [*Deſpatches, p. 17.*] *And in the Miniſter's letter to them of the 18th of March 1798 he calls them "the Commiſſioners and Envoys Extraordinary of the United States of America."* [*Deſpatches p. 92.*]

Theſe endeavours of the French Government, whether real or affected, to draw Mr. Gerry into a ſeparate negociation, conſtitute the ſubſtance of the correſpondence between him and Mr. Talleyrand. They appear to merit conſideration, in ſeveral points of view.

1. Becauſe, if real, it was only in the hope and expectation, that by intrigues and terrors, the French Government might influence Mr. Gerry to enter into a formal treaty, on the terms which he and his colleagues had repeatedly rejected as incompatible with the intereſt, honor, and independence of their country.—For at this time Mr. Talleyrand had not renounced the demands of loans, and a douceur, as the indiſpenſible preliminaries of a treaty. Accordingly we ſee Mr. Talleyrand, in his letter of the 3d of April to Mr. Gerry, propoſed "to *reſume* their reciprocal communications upon the intereſts of the French Republic and the United States of America." And in his letter of July 12th to Mr. Gerry, having mentioned the arrival at Havre of a packet, the Sophia, from the American Government, he ſays, "until then I never ſuppoſed you entertained the deſign of embarking, before we had come to an agreement upon the definitive articles to be ratified by your Government." 2. Becauſe if that Government had ſo far ſucceeded, it would have inſiſted on its ratification by the Preſident and Senate, on the ground conſtantly taken by Mr. Talleyrand, that the powers of the Envoys being *ſeveral* as well as *joint*. Mr. Gerry, when *alone*, *even after the French Government had* ordered *his colleagues to leave France*, were adequate to the formation of the treaty; and that therefore the public faith would be violated, if it were not ratified. 3. Becauſe under ſuch circumſtances, the French Government doubtleſs calculated at leaſt on a diviſion of the public opinion in the United States, in favour of the ratification of ſuch a treaty; by means of which it might *enforce* the ratification, *or effect ſtill greater miſchiefs*. 4. But theſe endeavours to draw Mr. Gerry into a formal negociation are chiefly remarkable, becauſe they were perſevered in during near five months, againſt his conſtant, direct, and poſitive refuſals to treat ſeparately; Mr. Talleyrand aſſerting, and Mr. Gerry denying the competency of his powers.

We have ſeen the Envoys from the 6th of October, 1797, the date of their firſt letter to the French Miniſter, to the 3d of April, 1798, when their laſt was delivered to him, expreſſing their earneſt deſire to enter upon and proſecute the great buſineſs of their miſſion: we have ſeen them during that long period patiently enduring neglect and indignities, to which an ardent zeal to re-eſtabliſh harmony and peace could alone induce freemen to ſubmit: we have ſeen them, while held in ſuſpenſe—neither received nor rejected—yielding to the importunities of *private* agents of the French Government, and hearing and diſcuſſing their propoſitions, inſulting as they were, in the hope that when theſe ſhould be ſhewn to be utterly inadmiſſible, others founded in reaſon and equity, and in the uſual courſe of diplomatic negociation, might be brought forward. Doubtleſs they alſo wiſhed, when their aſtoniſhment at the firſt overtures had ſubſided, by liſtening ſtill longer to ſuch diſhonourable propoſitions, to aſcertain the true character of the French Government. We have ſeen them, after waiting five weeks from the preſentation of a copy of their letters of credence entirely unnoticed, "ſolicit an attention to their miſſion"—and ſoliciting in vain. Thus denied an official hearing, they hoped by an unuſual ſtep to excite the attention of that Government: they determined to tranſmit to the Miniſter a letter reſpecting the views of their own Government in relation to the ſubjects in diſpute with France. This letter dated the 17th was delivered the 31ſt of January, 1798. Waiting near a month without an anſwer, and "ſtill being anxious to hear explicitly from Mr. Talleyrand himſelf, before they ſent their final letter, whether there were no means within their powers, of accommodating our differences with France, on juſt and reaſonable grounds—On the 27th of February they deſired "a perſonal interview on the ſubject of their miſſion;" and afterwards a ſecond interview. They remark on what paſſed at theſe meetings, "that the views of France, with regard to the United States, were not eſſentially changed ſince their communications with its unofficial agents in the preceding October."

At length they received Mr. Talleyrand's letter of the 18th of March, 1798, in anſwer to theirs of the 17th of January. The Miniſter's letter repreſented the complaints of France; as uſual; charging the American Government with the inexecution of the treaties with France—with *diſſimulation*—inſinuating that our tribunals were ſubject to a *ſecret influence*—holding up the Britiſh treaty as replete with evil and injury, and "the principal grievance of the Republic"—accuſing the American Government of a wiſh to ſeize the firſt favourable occaſion to conſummate an intimate union with Great Britain, and ſuggeſting that a devotion and partiality to that power have long been the principle of the conduct of the Federal Government.

To this letter of the French Miniſter, the Envoys ſent their reply on the third of April. This reply and their former letter detect the ſophiſms and erroneous ſtatements of the Miniſter—expoſe his naked aſſertions—refute his arguments—repel his calumnies—and completely vindicate the fidelity, the juſtice, and, as a neutral power, the impartiality of the Government of the United States; and at the ſame time exhibit the weighty and well founded complaints of the United States againſt the French Republic.

Hitherto, inſtead of a deſire to obtain a reconciliation, we can diſcover in the French government only *empty profeſſions* of a deſire to conciliate; while it haughtily refuſed to receive our Envoys, and during ſix months diſregarded their reſpectful and ardent ſolicitations to negociate: And after *One* of them whom it induced to remain in France, had declared that "*he had no powers to treat ſeparately—that the meaſure was impoſſible*," then the Directory expelled the other *Two!*

[*To be continued.*]

By the Britiſh Packet Cheſterfield Capt. Jones, arrived at New York on Tueſday laſt in 52 Days from Falmouth, we have the following Intelligence, viz.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

THE American Government having made application to our Miniſters that ſuch American ſeamen as are on board the Engliſh fleet be diſcharged and ſent home to man the ſhips of their nation; the Lords of the Admiralty gave orders to that purpoſe.

From the London Gazette, of Nov. 20.

Downing-ſtreet, Nov. 20.

A decree having been publiſhed by the French Directory, declaring that all perſons natives of or originally belonging to neutral countries, or countries in alliance with France, who may form a part of the crews of any of the king's ſhips of war, or any other Britiſh veſſel, ſhall be conſidered and treated as pirates; his majeſty has directed it to be ſignified to the commiſſary for the French priſoners in Great-Britain, that if this decree ſhall, in any inſtance, be carried into effect againſt any ſuch perſons taken in any veſſel the property of his majeſty, or of his majeſty's ſubjects, and navigated under the Britiſh flag, it is his majeſty's determination to exerciſe the moſt vigorous retaliation againſt the ſubjects of the French republic, whom the chance of war has now placed, or may hereafter place at the king's diſpoſal.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tueſday, November 20.

His Majeſty went in his uſual ſtate to the Houſe of Lords, and being ſeated on the Throne, ſummoned the Houſe of Commons to attend the Royal preſence. As ſoon as they were arrived, his Majeſty opened the Parliament with the following moſt GRACIOUS SPEECH from the Throne:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE events which have taken place in the courſe of the preſent year, and the ſignal ſucceſs, which by the bleſſings of Providence, has attended my arms, have been productive of the happieſt conſequences, and have eſſentially promoted the proſperity and glory of our country.

The unexampled ſeries of our naval triumphs has received freſh ſplendor from the memorable and deciſive action in which a detachment of my fleet, under the command of Rear-Admiral Lord NELSON, attacked and almoſt totally deſtroyed a ſuperior force of the enemy, ſtrengthened by every advantage of ſituation. By this great and brilliant victory, an enterprize, of which the injuſtice, perfidy and extravagance had fixed the attention of the world, and which was peculiarly directed againſt ſome of the moſt valuable intereſts of the Britiſh Empire, has in the firſt inſtance been turned to the confuſion of its authors; and the blow thus given to the power and influence of France has afforded an opening, which, if improved by ſuitable exertions on the part of other powers, may lead to the general deliverance of Europe.

The wiſdom and magnanimity diſplayed at this conjuncture by the Emperor of Ruſſia, and the deciſion and vigor of the Ottoman Porte, have ſhewn that thoſe powers are impreſſed with a juſt ſenſe of the preſent criſis; and their example joined to the diſpoſition manifeſted almoſt univerſally in the different countries ſtruggling under the yoke of France, muſt be a powerful encouragement to other States, to adopt that vigorous line of conduct which experience has proved to be alone conſiſtent with ſecurity or honor.

The extent of our preparations at home, and the demonſtrations of zeal and ſpirit among all ranks of my ſubjects, have deterred the enemy from attempting to execute their vain threat of invading the coaſts of this kingdom.

In Ireland, the rebellion which they had inſtigated, has been curbed and repreſſed—the troops which they landed for its ſupport, have been compelled to ſurrender; and the armaments ſince deſtined for the ſame purpoſe, have by the vigilance and activity of my ſquadrons, been captured or diſperſed. The views and principles of thoſe, who, in concert with our inveterate enemy, have long planned the ſubverſion of our Conſtitution, have been fully detected and expoſed, and their treaſons made manifeſt to the world.—Thoſe whom they had miſled or ſeduced, muſt now be awakened to their duty; and a juſt ſenſe of the miſeries and horrors which theſe traitorous deſigns have produced, muſt impreſs on the minds of all my faithful ſubjects, the neceſſity of continuing to repel with firmneſs every attack on the laws and eſtabliſhed government of their country.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

Under the unavoidable preſſure of protracted war, it is a great ſatisfaction to me to obſerve, that the produce of the public revenue has proved fully adequate to the increaſe of our permanent expenditure; that the national credit has been maintained and improved; and that the commerce and induſtry of my ſubjects have continued to flouriſh in a degree hitherto unknown.

The ſituation in which we are placed, unhappily renders the continuance of heavy expences indiſpenſible to the public ſafety; but the ſtate of our reſources, and the good ſenſe and public ſpirit which prevail thro' every part of my kingdom, will, I truſt, enable you to provide the neceſſary ſupplies without any eſſential inconvenience to my people, and with as little addition as poſſible to the permanent burthens of the ſtate. The progreſs made towards ſuch a ſyſtem, by the meaſures adopted in the laſt ſeſſion, and the aid given to public credit by the plan for the redemption of the land tax, have been attended with the moſt beneficial effects, which you will, I am perſuaded, omit no opportunity to confirm and improve.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I rely with confidence on the continuance of your exertions, to enable me ultimately to conduct the great conteſt in which we are engaged, to a ſafe and honorable concluſion.

We have ſurmounted many and great difficulties—our perſeverance in a juſt cauſe has been rewarded with diſtinguiſhed ſucceſs, and our preſent ſituation, compared with that of other countries, ſufficiently prove how much, in a period of general danger and calamity, the ſecurity and happineſs of the Bri

tish nation have depended (under the bleſſing of Providence) on its own conſtancy, its energy and its virtue.

The queſtion on the Addreſs, after a warm debate was put and carried *nem dis.*

November 27.

General Mack has been appointed captain general and commander in chief of the Neapolitan army.

The Ruſſian troops on the 27th of October arrived at Troppau, and were to reach Egra on the 7th inſtant. They are either to join the Auſtrian army in the Empire, or proceed by Saltzbourg to Italy.

It is underſtood that Mr. Foſter, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons of Ireland, has prevailed on miniſters to give up, at leaſt for the preſent, their deſign of incorporating the Siſter Kingdoms by an Union.

From the preparation making in the Iſle of Wight, there cannot remain a doubt but that England is to make a powerful diverſion early in the enſuing campaign, oppoſite to this part of the coaſt. Barracks, to receive a formidable army are erecting with aſtoniſhing expedition in Newport and other parts of the iſland. From our decided ſuperiority at ſea, troops may eaſily be landed in France; but how they will be received there, or get back again, is a matter which requires ſome conſideration.

December 1.

We learn from Spain, that the Court has put into execution a meaſure of finances, the idea of which they borrowed from England, but which they have carried to a much greater extent. A Decree has been iſſued, ordaining that all ſums of money locked up either in litigation between individuals, or mortgaged to ſpecific uſes, the Unclaimed Dividends on public or private ſecurities, the portions of children, the funds of corporations, and generally all dead and inactive capital of every kind, ſhall be paid into the hands of Government, who ſhall allow 3 per cent intereſt for the uſe thereof, and ſhall be bound to pay back the principal when called upon in courſe of law, and to fulfil all the conditions of the original bequeſts in caſes where funds have been appropriated to particular uſes, and where the progreſs of times objects. In this way, we underſtand Government will be able to lay their hands upon very large ſums indeed, many of the houſes and incorporated companies having immenſe mortgaged treaſure.

This meaſure evidently comes from the fruitful brain of ſome of their new friends, the French Financiers.

DUBLIN, November 22.

Yeſterday morning early, a period was put to the mental courſe of the unfortunate Mr. Tone. The inflamation arriving from the wound extended itſelf to the lungs, and it is ſaid to have been the immediate cauſe of his death.

The body of Mr. Tone was on Tueſday delivered to his friends to be buried.

PHILADELPHIA, January 26

The Governor, yeſterday morning, communicated to the Senate of this ſtate, a copy of the Reſolutions of the Legiſlature of the State of Kentucky, which were read, and on the queſtion, "ſhall theſe reſolutions lie on the table?" it was determined in the negative—Nays 14—Yeas 8.

January 28.

Accounts received yeſterday from Norfolk ſtate, that the Montezuma, Capt. Murray, had captured in the Weſt Indies, a French privateer of 18 and a brig of 12 guns. We have not been able to learn by what channel this information reached Norfolk.

A letter is received from Capt. Bainbridge, late of the armed ſchooner Retaliation, dated the 28th of November, on board a French frigate at Guadaloupe, mentioning that the Americans were generally confined in priſon there, but that he was on board the frigate by the influence of the Captain. *Gaz U. S.*

We underſtand that the houſe of BARINGS, of London, have made propoſitions to our Executive, for advancing the money for the whole of the loan of five millions, which it was authoriſed by a law of the laſt ſeſſion to borrow on the credit of the United States. The terms or whether they will be accepted, we have not heard.

NEW-YORK, January 28.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city dated Havana, December 29. 1798.

"On the 28th inſt. at midnight, an Engliſh ſhip of war, the Alexander, one of the veſſels which had blockaded the Havanna, chaſed cloſe into the harbour a ſchooner from New Orleans, when the Governor ſent 12 gun boats againſt her, who did her conſiderable damage, when by a ſhot from the Moro having loſt her mizen maſt, ſhe hoiſted Spaniſh colours at her maintopgallant-maſt, ſtood, and ſtruck.—We have loſt 600 men, and the Engliſh upwards of 700 men.—All this happened at midnight, and but few people are acquainted with the circumſtance."

January 30.

A Savannah paper of the 14th inſt. contains the following report from Grenada: That the United States Frigate, Commodore Barry, had captured SEVEN ſail of French veſſels; five merchantmen and two privateers.

The homeward bound American Fleet, paſſed by Falmouth on the 20th Nov. under convoy of the Swan ſhip of war, from the Thames and Portſmouth.

HARTFORD, January 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia to his friend in this city, dated Jan. 15.

"You doubtleſs have obſerved an account of ſome ill treatment, by a commander of a Britiſh armed veſſel towards Capt. Phillips, of the Baltimore one of our armed veſſels—that he took from Phillips a number of his hands, &c.—Phillips has within a few days, made a repreſentation of the tranſaction at the Navy-Office, by way of juſtification of his conduct; upon which he was immediately diſmiſſed from any further command, and the veſſel given to another. This example will, I think, teach the American commanders to defend our flag againſt every inſult, and not tamely ſubmit to European domination."

[We have ſeen a letter from a Member of Congreſs, in which Capt. Phillips is ſpoken highly of as a brave and intelligent officer; and his diſmiſſal from the ſervice is conſidered as an act of rigid neceſſity.]

BOSTON, Jan. 30.

A brig from Cadiz, ſpoken with Jan. 13th at ſea, mentioned the deſtruction of Bonaparte's army. [Perhaps the arrival at Baltimore.]

The Portſmouth frigate, Capt. M'Neil, and armed brig Scammel, Capt. Adams, are ready for ſea at Portſmouth.

The armed brig Pickering, Capt. Prebble, is fallen down to the road, ready for ſea.

The Congreſs, of 36 guns, is in a ſtate of forwardneſs, at Portſmouth. From ſeventy to eighty workmen are daily employed on her.—In this town and Salem, our naval conſtructors are not idle.

Capt. Charles Ruſſell, we learn, is appointed to the command of the United States ſhip of war Herald, now lying in our harbour.

The ſloop Mercury, with her cargo amounting to about 4000 dollars, including 700 dollars Branch Bank bills, belonging to Meſſrs. Silvanus Drew and Sons, of Duxbury, got on fire and were conſumed, on Wedneſday night laſt. Having two caſks of powder in her cabin, it was deemed too hazardous to attempt extinguiſhing the flames, until after the exploſion.

In the Aſſembly of the State of Delaware, the repeſition of the Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts to amend the Conſtitution of the United States, ſo as to exclude foreigners from a participation in the government, was agreed to almoſt unanimouſly, there being only three votes in the negative.

NEWPORT, February 5.

By the Arrival of the Britiſh Packet at New-York, it appears that Buonaparte was on the 12th Sept. laſt in Poſſeſſion of Cairo—General Kleber had advanced with a ſtrong Body of Troops to Syria.—Ibraham Bay was in the Confines of Syria, and Mouſad Bey in Upper Egypt, where he had been defeated by the French General Deſaix, who was ſhortly to be joined by Buonaparte.—The Tranſports remained unhurt, in the Nile.

WILLIAM HILL WELLS, Eſq; has been appointed Senator of the United States, for the State of Delaware, in the Place of the late Joſhua Clayton, deceaſed.

The Legiſlature of New Jerſey have diſmiſſed the Virginia and Kentucky Reſolutions, on the Subject of the Sedition and Alien Bills, paſſed by Congreſs laſt Summer.

The Bill further to ſuſpend the Intercourſe between the United States and France, paſſed the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States on the 28th Ult.—58 to 37.

EXTRACT.

"The Ruſſian Navy, in the Harbours of the Euxine, conſtructed and upon the Stocks, is ſtated only Three Years after the *firſt Preparations*, conſiſting of Nine Ships of 60 guns, Ten of 52, Ten of 48, Two of 42, Fourteen of 34, Two of 32, Three of 30, One of 26, One of 24, Four of 18, Three of 14, and Four of 8 Guns; beſides 18 Triremes 20 Brigantines, and 300 Boats in the Dnieper. This ſtupendous Account would be alſo incredible, if it was not recorded by the Secretary to the Auſtrian Embaſſy, then reſident at Moſcow."

MARRIED]—"On Thurſday the 24th Ult. JOHN WATSON, Eſq; of Jameſtown, to Miſs SALLY BROWN, Daughter of George Brown, Eſq; of South-Kingſtown. A young Lady amply poſſeſſing all the amiable Accompliſhments and domeſtic Qualifications.

"*United Pair, in Hymen's ſilken Chain*
"*May choiceſt Bleſſings ſhower as gentle Rain,*
"*On all your future Hours, may Peace attend,*
"*To bleſs you both, may gentleſt Powers contend.*
"*May diſtant Years, in glad Succeſſion roll.*
"*And daily ſhed their Bounties thro' the whole,*
"*Bethink the Talk, thou fair One, to beguile,*
"*Each barſher Care, with ev'ry gentle Smile.*
"*While thou fond Youth, with conſtant, open Arms,*
"*Protect thy fair One, from Life's rude Alarms,*
"*May—to you both—throughout long Life be given*
"*More than frail Mortals, dare to aſk of Heaven.*"

DIED—At Philadelphia, on Thurſday Morning, the 24th Ult. the Hon. HENRY TAZEWELL, Eſq; Senator from Virginia.

—In this Town, on the 29th Ult. Capt. EDWARD PETERSON, in the 35th Year of his Age.

☞ *The Editor of this Paper has the Satisfaction to inform his Patrons, that his Types ſo long expected have at length arrived;—in Conſequence of which, the next Mercury will diſplay a very agreeable Contraſt with the Appearance of this Day's Paper.*

CUSTOMHOUSE.

Diſtrict of Newport Feb 4

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Friendſhip, Biſs,	New York
—— Fair American, Bennet,	Ditto
—— Victory, Luce,	Ditto
Schooner Induſtry, Cornell,	Philadelphia
CLEARED,	*For*
Schooner Lucy, Howes,	Waſhington
Sloop George, Brown,	New-York
—— Greyhound, Congdon,	Bromingtun

PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtament of JOSEPH ANTHONY, Eſq; deceaſed, and by Virtue of a Letter of Attorney from the Executors to ſaid Will, the following real Eſtate of the ſaid Joſeph Anthony, deceaſed, will be Sold, viz.

A Lot of Land, with the Dwelling-Houſe and other Buildings thereon ſtanding (juſt put in compleat Repair) ſituate at the Corner of Spring-ſtreet and the New-Lane, now occupied by Capt. Benjamin Pierce.

A Lot of Land, containing about Five and an Half Acres Meadow, adjacent to the Rope-Walk of Francis Brinley, Eſq;——This Lot, if not ſold at private Sale before the 23d March next, will then be ſold at Auction.

For Terms apply to
GIBBS & CHANNING.
Newport, Feb. 4, 1799.

To be SOLD,
A VERY good SPINNET.—Inquire of the Printer.
February 5, 1799.

For NORFOLK and ALEXANDRIA,

The faſt-ſailing
SLOOP
REPUBLICAN,
Benjamin Cornell,
Maſter,
Will ſail by the 10th Inſtant.——For Freight or Paſſage apply to the Maſter on board, at Mr. J. Coggeſhall's Wharf, or to Mr. Gould Marſh, jun.
Newport, Feb. 4, 1799.

WE the Subſcribers being by the Worſhipful Town-Council of the Town of Exeter, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of *John James*, late of Exeter, Blackſmith, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent;—and Seven Months being allowed from the Date hereof, for the Creditors to bring in their Claims: Notice is hereby given, that we will attend at our reſpective Dwellings in ſaid Exeter for the Purpoſe aforeſaid, on the laſt Monday in June, and the firſt Monday in Auguſt next. JOHN TILLINGHAST,
JEFFERY GARDNER.

Thoſe Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make Payment to
WILLIAM JAMES, *Executor.*
Exeter, January 28, 1799.

TAKE HEED.

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the town of South-Kingſtown, hath allowed three months from the 28th of January, 1799, to the under named Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of *Auguſtus Babcock*, late of South-Kingſtown, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent:—In conſequence whereof, the Commiſſioners give notice, that they will attend ſaid buſineſs at the houſe of *Peter Boss*, in ſaid South-Kingſtown, on the firſt Thurſday in February, March and April, next.

JOHN SEGAR, } *Commiſ-*
SAMUEL HELME, } *ſioners.*
South-Kingstown, Jan. 28, 1799.

ALL Perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, whether in ſaid *Babcock's* private capacity, or as Deputy-Sheriff, will conſider that it is full time their *Arreauages were paid* to the Adminiſtrators of ſaid eſtate, and ought not to complain, if they find the *demands* againſt them put *in ſuit*, at the firſt *Court* that preſents: And thoſe indebted for purchaſes of ſaid eſtate at Vendue, will (it is hoped) conſider the large expence of calling a *Special Court*, and prevent the ſame, by making timely payment.

PELEG BABCOCK, } *Adminiſ-*
F. PERRY, } *trators.*
January 28, 1799.

THE Worſhipful Town-Council of South-Kingſtown, having appointed the ſubſcribers Commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of *Caleb Gardner*, late of ſaid town, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; and ſix months allowed them for that purpoſe; and that time proving too ſhort, ſaid Council allowed ſix months longer; but before the Commiſſioners could advertiſe the creditors thereof, one of them *(Totten)* was ſeized with a very ſevere fit of ſickneſs, and before he was able to do buſineſs, the other *(Perry)* became lame, by accident; ſo that nothing has been done by them in ſaid buſineſs, ſince the laſt ſix months was allowed:—All which being repreſented to the Worſhipful Court of Probate for ſaid Town, ſaid Court allowed ſaid Commiſſioners three months longer from the 28th of January, 1799, to complete ſaid commiſſion.

The Commiſſioners therefore give notice, that they will attend ſaid buſineſs at the houſe of *Charles Barker*, in ſaid town, on the laſt Monday in February; and at the houſe of *Peter Boss*, on the laſt Mondays in March and April next.

F. PERRY,
LEVI TOTTEN.
South-Kingstown, Jan. 28, 1799.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the Hon. the Town-Council of North-Kingſtown, Commiſſioners to receive, examine and adjuſt, the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of *John Aylsworth*, late of North-Kingſtown, Mariner, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent:—This is to notify ſaid creditors, to exhibit their demands to either of us, at our reſpective dwellings, within ſix months after this date, if being the time allowed by ſaid Council.

ISAAC HALL,
JOHN NORTHUP.
North-Kingstown, Jan. 14, 1799.

tish nation have depended (under the bleſſing of Providence) on its own conſtancy, its energy and its virtue.

The queſtion on the Addreſs, after a warm debate was put and carried *nem dis.*

November 27.

General Mack has been appointed captain general and commander in chief of the Neapolitan army.

The Ruſſian troops on the 27th of October arrived at Troppau, and were to reach Egra on the 7th inſtant. They are either to join the Auſtrian army in the Empire, or proceed by Saltzbourg to Italy.

It is underſtood that Mr. Foſter, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons of Ireland, has prevailed on miniſters to give up, at leaſt for the preſent, their deſign of incorporating the Siſter Kingdoms by an Union.

From the preparation making in the Iſle of Wight, there cannot remain a doubt but that England is to make a powerful diverſion early in the enſuing campaign, oppoſite to this part of the coaſt. Barracks, to receive a formidable army are erecting with aſtoniſhing expedition in Newport and other parts of the iſland. From our decided ſuperiority at ſea, troops may eaſily be landed in France; but how they will be received there, or get back again, is a matter which requires ſome conſideration.

December 1.

We learn from Spain, that the Court has put into execution a meaſure of finances, the idea of which they borrowed from England, but which they have carried to a much greater extent. A Decree has been iſſued, ordaining that all ſums of money locked up either in litigation between individuals, or mortgaged to ſpecific uſes, the Unclaimed Dividends on public or private ſecurities, the portions of children, the funds of corporations, and generally all dead and inactive capital of every kind, ſhall be paid into the hands of Government, who ſhall allow 3 per cent intereſt for the uſe thereof, and ſhall be bound to pay back the principal when called upon in courſe of law, and to fulfil all the conditions of the original bequeſts in caſes where funds have been appropriated to particular uſes, and where the progreſs of times object. In this way, we underſtand Government will be able to lay their hands upon very large ſums indeed, many of the houſes and incorporated companies having immenſe mortgaged treaſure.

This meaſure evidently comes from the fruitful brain of ſome of their new friends, the French Financiers.

DUBLIN, November 22.

Yeſterday morning early, a period was put to the mental courſe of the unfortunate Mr. Tone. The inflamation arriving from the wound extended itſelf to the lungs, and it is ſaid to have been the immediate cauſe of his death.

The body of Mr. Tone was on Tueſday delivered to his friends to be buried.

PHILADELPHIA, January 26

The Governor, yeſterday morning, communicated to the Senate of this ſtate, a copy of the Reſolutions of the Legiſlature of the State of Kentucky, which were read, and on the queſtion, "ſhall theſe reſolutions lie on the table?" it was determined in the negative—Nays 14—Yeas 8.

January 28.

Accounts received yeſterday from Norfolk ſtate, that the Montezuma, Capt. Murray, had captured in the Weſt Indies, a French privateer of 18 and a brig of 12 guns. We have not been able to learn by what channel this information reached Norfolk.

A letter is received from Capt. Bainbridge, late of the armed ſchooner Retaliation, dated the 28th of November, on board a French frigate at Guadaloupe, mentioning that the Americans were generally confined in priſon there, but that he was on board the frigate by the influence of the Captain. *Gaz. U. S.*

We underſtand that the houſe of BARINGS, of London, have made propoſitions to our Executive, for advancing the money for the whole of the loan of five millions, which it was authoriſed by a law of the laſt ſeſſion to borrow on the credit of the United States. The terms or whether they will be accepted, we have not heard.

NEW-YORK, January 28.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated Havanna, December 29. 1798.

"On the 23d inſt. at midnight, an Engliſh ſhip of war, the Alexander, one of the veſſels which had blockaded the Havanna, chaſed cloſe into the harbour a ſchooner from New Orleans, when the Governor ſent 12 gun boats againſt her, who did her conſiderable damage, when by a ſhot from the Moro having loſt her mizen maſt, ſhe hoiſted Spaniſh colours at her main-top-gallant-maſt, head, and ſtruck.—We have loſt 600 men, and the Engliſh upwards of 700 men.—All this happened at midnight, and but few people are acquainted with the circumſtance."

January 30.

A Savannah paper of the 14th inſt. contains the following report from Grenada: That the United States Frigate, Commodore Barry, had captured SEVEN ſail of French veſſels; five merchantmen and two privateers.

The homeward bound American Fleet, paſſed by Falmouth on the 20th Nov. under convoy of the Swan ſhip of war, from the Thames and Portſmouth.

HARTFORD, January 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in this city, dated Jan 15.

"You doubtleſs have obſerved an account of ſome ill treatment, by a commander of a Britiſh armed veſſel towards Capt. Phillips, of the Baltimore one of our armed veſſels—that he took from Phillips a number of his hands, &c.—Phillips has within a few days, made a repreſentation of the tranſaction at the Navy-Office, by way of juſt ſtation of his conduct; upon which he was immediately diſmiſſed from any further command, and the veſſel given to another. This example will, I think, teach the American commanders to defend our flag againſt every inſult, and not tamely ſubmit to European domination."

[We have ſeen a letter from a Member of Congreſs, in which Capt. Phillips is ſpoken high of as a brave and intelligent officer; and his diſmiſſal from the ſervice is conſidered as an act of rigid neceſſity.]

BOSTON, Jan. 30.

A brig from Cadiz, ſpoken with Jan. 13th at ſea, mentioned the deſtruction of Buonaparte's army. [Perhaps the arrival at Baltimore.]

The Portſmouth frigate, Capt. M'Neil, and armed brig Scammel, Capt. Adams, are ready for ſea at Portſmouth.

The armed brig Pickering, Capt. Prebble, has fallen down to the road, ready for ſea.

The Congreſs, of 36 guns, is in a ſtate of forwardneſs, at Portſmouth. From ſeventy to eighty workmen are daily employed on her.—In this town and Salem, our naval conſtructors are not idle.

Capt. Charles Ruſſell, we learn, is appointed to the command of the United States ſhip of war Herald, now lying in our harbour.

The ſloop Mercury, with her cargo amounting into about 4000 dollars, including 700 dollars Branch Bank bills, belonging to Meſſrs. Seranus Drew and Sons, of Duxbury, got on fire and were conſumed, on Wedneſday night laſt. Having two caſks of powder in her cabin, it was deemed too hazardous to attempt extinguiſhing the flames, until after the exploſion.

The Aſſembly of the State of Delaware, the petition of the Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts to amend the Conſtitution of the United States, ſo as to exclude foreigners from a participation in the government, was agreed to almoſt unanimouſly, there being only three votes in the negative.

NEWPORT, February 5.

By the Arrival of the Britiſh Packet at New-York, it appears that Buonaparte was on the 12th Sept. laſt in Poſſeſſion of Cairo—General Bonaparte had advanced with a ſtrong Body of Troops to Syria.—Ibraham Bay was in the Confines of Syria, and Mouſad Bey in Upper Egypt, where he had been defeated by the French General Deſaix, who was ſhortly to be joined by Buonaparte.—The Tranſports remained unhurt, in the Nile.

WILLIAM HILL WELLS, Eſq; has been appointed Senator of the United States, for the State of Delaware, in the Place of the late Joſhua Clayton, deceaſed.

The Legiſlature of New Jerſey have diſmiſſed the Virginia and Kentucky Reſolutions, on the Subject of the Sedition and Alien Bills, paſſed by Congreſs laſt Summer.

The Bill further to ſuſpend the Intercourſe between the United States and France, paſſed the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States on the 28th Ult.—58 to 37.

EXTRACT.

"The Ruſſian Navy, in the Harbours of the Euxine, conſtructed and upon the Stocks, is deſcribed only Three Years after the *firſt* Preparations, conſiſting of Nine Ships of 60 Guns, Ten of 50, Ten of 48, Two of 42, Fourteen of 34 Two of 32, Three of 30, One of 26. One of 24 Four of 18 Three of 14, and Four of 8 Guns; beſides 18 Triremes 20 Brigantines, and 300 Boats in the Dnieper,—This ſtupendous Account would be almoſt incredible, if it was not recorded by the Secretary to the Auſtrian Embaſſy, then reſident at Muſcow."

MARRIED]—"On Thurſday the 24th Ult. JOHN WATSON, Eſq; of Jamestown, to Miſs SALLY BROWN, Daughter of George Brown, Eſq; of South-Kingſtown. A young Lady happily poſſeſſing all the amiable Accompliſhments and domeſtic Qualifications.

"*United Pair, in Hymen's ſilken Chain*
"*May choiceſt Bleſſings ſhower as gentle Rain,*
"*On all your future Hours, may Peace attend,*
"*To bleſs you both, may gentleſt Powers contend.*
"*May diſtant Years, in glad Succeſſion roll,*
"*And daily ſhed their Bounties thro' the whole,*
"*Retrieve the Toil, thou fair One, to beguile,*
"*Each barſher Care, with ev'ry gentle Smile.*
"*While thou fond Youth, with conſtant, open Arms,*
"*Protect thy fair One, from Life's rude Alarms,*
"*May—to you both—throughout long Life be given*
"*More than frail Mortals, dare to aſk of Heaven.*"

DIED—At Philadelphia, on Thurſday Morning, the 24th Ult. the Hon. HENRY TAZEWELL, Eſq; Senator from Virginia.

—In this Town, on the 29th Ult. Capt. EDWARD PETERSON, in the 35th Year of his Age.

☞ *The Editor of this Paper has the Satisfaction to inform his Patrons, that his Types ſo long expected have at length arrived;—in Conſequence of which, the next Mercury will diſplay a very agreeable Contraſt with the Appearance of this Day's Paper.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Diſtrict of Newport Feb 4

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Friendſhip, Biſs,	New York
—— Fair American, Bennet,	Ditto
—— Victory, Luce,	Ditto
Schooner Induſtry, Cornell,	Philadelphia
CLEARED,	*For*
Schooner Lucy, Howes,	Waſhington
Sloop George, Brown,	New York
—— Greyhound, Congdon,	Bruniogton

PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtament of JOSEPH ANTHONY, Eſq; deceaſed, and by Virtue of a Letter of Attorney from the Executors to ſaid Will, the following real Eſtate of the ſaid Joſeph Anthony, deceaſed, will be Sold, viz.

A Lot of Land, with the Dwelling-Houſe and other Buildings thereon ſtanding (juſt put in compleat Repair) ſituate at the Corner of Spring-ſtreet and the New-Lane, now occupied by Capt. Benjamin Pierce.

A Lot of Land, containing about Five and an Half Acres Meadow, adjacent to the Rope-Walk of Francis Brinley, Eſq;——This Lot, if not ſold at private Sale before the 23d March next, will then be ſold at Auction.

For Terms apply to
GIBBS & CHANNING.

Newport, Feb. 4, 1799.

To be SOLD,

A VERY good SPINNET.—Inquire of the Printer.

February 5, 1799.

For NORFOLK and ALEXANDRIA,

The faſt-ſailing
SLOOP
REPUBLICAN,
Benjamin Cornell,
Maſter,

Will ſail by the 10th Inſtant.——For Freight or Paſſage apply to the Maſter on board, at Mr. J. Coggeſhall's Wharf, or to Mr. Gould Marſh, jun.

Newport, Feb. 4, 1799.

WE the Subſcribers being by the Worſhipful Town-Council of the Town of Exeter, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of *John James*, late of Exeter, Blackſmith, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent;—and Seven Months being allowed from the Date hereof, for the Creditors to bring in their Claims: Notice is hereby given, that we will attend at our reſpective Dwellings in ſaid Exeter for the Purpoſe aforeſaid, on the laſt Monday in June, and the firſt Monday in Auguſt next.

JOHN TILLINGHAST,
JEFFERY GARDNER.

Thoſe Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make Payment to

WILLIAM JAMES, *Executor.*

Exeter, January 28, 1799.

TAKE HEED.

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the town of South-Kingſtown, hath allowed three months from the 28th of January, 1799, to the under named Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of *Auguſtus Babcock*, late of South-Kingſtown, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent:—In conſequence whereof, the Commiſſioners give notice, that they will attend ſaid buſineſs at the houſe of *Peter Boss*, in ſaid South-Kingſtown, on the firſt Thurſday in February, March and April, next.

JOHN SEGAR, } *Commiſ-*
SAMUEL HELME, } *ſioners.*

South-Kingstown, Jan. 28, 1799.

ALL Perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, whether in ſaid *Babcock's* private capacity, or as Deputy-Sheriff, will conſider that it is full time their *Arrearages were paid* to the Adminiſtrators of ſaid eſtate, and ought not to complain, if they find the *demands* againſt them put *in ſuit*, at the firſt *Court* that preſents: And thoſe indebted for purchaſes of ſaid eſtate at Vendue, will (it is hoped) conſider the large expence of calling a *Special Court*, and prevent the ſame, by making timely payment.

PELEG BABCOCK, } *Adminiſ-*
F. PERRY, } *trators.*

January 28, 1799.

THE Worſhipful Town-Council of South-Kingſtown, having appointed the ſubſcribers Commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of *Caleb Gardner*, late of ſaid town, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; and ſix months allowed them for that purpoſe; and that time proving too ſhort, ſaid Council allowed ſix months longer; but before the Commiſſioners could advertiſe the creditors thereof, one of them *(Totten)* was ſeized with a very ſevere fit of ſickneſs, and before he was able to do buſineſs, the other *(Perry)* became lame, by accident; ſo that nothing has been done by them in ſaid buſineſs, ſince the laſt ſix months was allowed:—All which being repreſented to the Worſhipful Court of Probate for ſaid Town, ſaid Court allowed ſaid Commiſſioners three months longer from the 28th of January, 1799, to complete ſaid commiſſion.

The Commiſſioners therefore give notice, that they will attend ſaid buſineſs at the houſe of *Charles Barker*, in ſaid town, on the laſt Monday in February; and at the houſe of *Peter Boss*, on the laſt Mondays in March and April next.

F. PERRY,
LEVI TOTTEN.

South-Kingstown, Jan. 28, 1799.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the Hon. the Town-Council of North-Kingſtown, Commiſſioners to receive, examine and adjuſt, the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of *John Aylsworth*, late of North-Kingſtown, Mariner, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent:—This is to notify ſaid creditors, to exhibit their demands to either of us, at our reſpective dwellings, within ſix months after this date, it being the time allowed by ſaid Council.

ISAAC HALL,
JOHN NORTHUP.

North-Kingstown, Jan. 14, 1799.

IN IMITATION.—From the FRENCH.

SAYS lovely CELIA to her ſtudious Lord,
"I wiſh I were ſome pleaſing book;
It might, perhaps, more happy hours afford,
As then you'd oft'ner on me look.
"A book;—with all my heart," her Lord replies;
"But then an *Almanack* appear,
That I may read you when ſome doubts ariſe,
And freely change you every year."

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM, in Middletown, on this Iſland, containing 95 Acres, well watered, with a good Dwelling-Houſe, and other neceſſary Buildings, and a good Orchard, &c. thereon.

Likewiſe a Houſe and 62 Acres, of Land on the Iſland of Jamestown.—Alſo another Lot on ſaid Iſland, of 30 Acres, and one Half of a Houſe—For further Particulars inquire of JONATHAN HOPKINS, living on the firſt mentioned Premiſes.

WHEREAS MARTHA HOLLAND, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Wife of JOHN HOLLAND, late of the ſame Newport, Mariner, did on the ſeventeenth Day of January, *A. D.* 1799, lodge her Petition in the Clerk's Office of the Supreme Judicial Court for the County aforeſaid, praying for divers Cauſes therein ſet forth, that the Bond of Marriage between her and her ſaid Huſband may be diſſolved, and a Decree of Divorce from the Bond aforeſaid promulgated:

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, to the ſaid John Holland, and to all other Perſons concerned, to appear at the next Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Newport, within and for ſaid County, on the firſt Monday of March next, and ſhew Cauſe, why the Prayer of ſaid Petition ſhould not be granted.

WILLIAM V. KING, *Clerk.*
Newport, 18th Jan. 1799.

THE Creditors of EBENEZER AVERELL, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Chaiſe-maker, are hereby notified to appear before the Supreme Judicial Court to be holden at Newport, within and for the ſaid County of Newport, on the firſt Monday of March next, to nominate Commiſſioners to receive an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid Ebenezer Averell, and otherwiſe to carry into Effect the Act of Inſolvency, granted to the ſaid Ebenezer by the General Aſſembly of the State of Rhode-Iſland, &c. at their Seſſion held in June, *A. D.* 1798.

WILLIAM V. KING, *Clerk.*
Newport, 18th, Jan. 1799.

State of Rhode-Iſland, &c.
Newport, Jan. 21, 1799.

THE Creditors of Azariah Albro, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Leather-Dreſſer, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the General Aſſembly of the State of Rhode-Iſland, &c. to be holden at Eaſt-Greenwich, in the County of Kent, on the third Monday of February next, to ſhew Cauſe (if any they have) why his Petition, there pending, praying for the Benefit of the Act paſſed June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of inſolvent Debtors, ſhould not be granted.

F. D. CHANNING, Dep. Sec'ry.

To be Sold, by
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

MESS Pork by the Barrel,
Pork 1¼ Hog to the Barrel,
Pork, 1 Hog to the Barrel,

He can Supply any Perſon, who may want to purchaſe, a large or ſmall Quantity of Pork, of the above Deſcription; and alſo with a Quantity of Beef.

Newport, Jan. 28, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

A Quantity of excellent COTTON, by the Bag or ſmaller Quantity.—Apply to

SAMUEL DAVENPORT.
Newport, Jan. 28, 1799.

FOR SALE,

BEST Engliſh GUN-POWDER, COARSE and FINE, per Hundred or leſs Quantity, by

ANTHONY DIXON.
Newport, January 21, 1799.

BENJAMIN CHURCH & CO.
Have juſt received, and for Sale,

A FRESH Supply of excellent French and Spaniſh Brandy, 2d and 3d Proof; real Amſterdam Geneva; Jamaica Spirits; St. Croix and Antigua Rum, and a few Puncheons of old Bengal Spirits, of a ſuperior Quality.

All of which will be diſpoſed of, on very low Terms, either by the Hogſhead, Barrel, or leſs Quantity, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer.

Alſo, Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Brown Sugar, by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt or Dozen; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or Pound; and a Variety of other Articles in the Grocery Line.

Newport, Dec. 17, 1798.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

HAS juſt received by the laſt Ships a Freſh Supply, and beautiful Aſſortment, of EUROPEAN GOODS, ſuitable for the preſent Seaſon, which he has for Sale, at a very reaſonable Advance, at his Shop in Thames-ſtreet, a few Doors below the Ferry Wharf.

Alſo for Sale, good coarſe ROCK SALT, by the Buſhel.

He gives the higheſt Price for FLAX-SEED that is clean.

All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Dec, 4, 1798.

THE Creditors of JOSEPH BURRILL, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Tin-Plate Worker, are hereby notified to appear before the Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Newport, within and for the County aforeſaid, on the firſt Monday of March next, to nominate Commiſſioners to receive an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid Joſeph, and otherwiſe to carry into Effect the Act of Inſolvency granted to the ſaid Joſeph by the General Aſſembly of the State of Rhode-Iſland, &c. at their Seſſion held in January *A. D.* 1798.

WILLIAM V. KING, *Clerk.*
Newport, 18th Jan. 1799.

BLANKS

WRITS for the Courts of Common Pleas—Executions—Juſtices Writs and Executions—(agreeably to the Form lately enacted in the Reviſion of the Laws)—for Sale by the Printer hereof.

C. FOWLER & Company
Have for Sale, at their Store on Mr. Langley's Wharf,

BRANDY,
Geneva,
Jamaica Spirits,
Weſt-India and New-England Rum,
Good retailing Molaſſes,
} By the Butt, Pipe, Hogſhead or Barrel.

Sherry, Liſbon, Malaga, and Fayal Wines, per Quarter Caſk.

Loaf and Brown Sugars; Gunpowder, Hyſon and Souchong Teas per Cheſt or Dozen; Chocolate; Mace; Nutmegs; Caſſia; Pimento; Sweet Oil; Superfine and Common Flour; Middlings and Ship-Bread.

Alſo, Hollow Ware, per Tn; Nails; Iron Shovels; Window Glaſs; Bruſhes; and a Variety of other Articles, which they will furniſh Shopkeepers with on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

BENJAMIN HADWEN,
Has juſt Received, and for Sa
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
FALL and WINTER GOOD
At his Shop, the Corner of the Cd Church-Lane, Thames-ſtreet.

Newport, 26th, 11th Month, 1798

ROBERT LAWTO

Informs his Friends, Old Cuſtomers, and the Public at large, th he has juſt received, and has f Sale, as cheap as at any Sto in Newport,

A Freſh Supply of ENGLIH GOODS, ſuitable for e Seaſon, conſiſting of Superfine d Second Broadcloths, & Caſſimes; a great Variety of Fancy Veſti; Coatings; Baizes; Flannels; Ruſtieks and Plains; Calicoes d Chintzes; Sattins; Modes; Lſtrings; Tiffanies; Ladies Sa Beaver, and common Hats; a great Variety of other Articles.

Newport, Nov. 26, 1798.

To be LET, or SOLD,

A FARM, belo ing to the Subſ ber, and entered u the 25th of March, taining about 300 Acres in No Kingſtown, about Three Miles a Half W. S. W. from Biſſ Mills.——Said Farm has on Sufficiency of Wood, an old an young Orchard; has a Dwelli Houſe, and an excellent Barn, moſt new, with a good Corn-C &c. &c. Said Farm lies a Half a Mile from the Epiſc Church.—For Terms apply to ter Phillips, Eſq; in Wickford, the Subſcriber.

Alſo, to be Let, as ſoon as t may be wanted, Six ſeparate L of Land, at the North End of Town, in excellent Order, ei for meadow or paſturing—and, i wiſe, a Houſe and two Lots of La lying in Portſmouth, on the E Road, Five Miles from this To He has alſo to Sell, a Quantity choice Hay, in his Barn, with good Horſe-Carts and Utenſils, an excellent Slay, to go with or two Horſes,—likewiſe a ſeco hand Chaiſe, and Indian Corn the larger or ſmaller Quantity. For further Particulars inquire

OLIVER R. WARNER
Newport, Nov. 12, 1798.

SIMON DAVIS
Haſt juſt received, and for Sale,

A FRESH Supply of BRANDY, third Proof—St. Croix RUM —Jamaica SPIRITS—and SHERRY WINE, all of the firſt Quality.

Nov. 13, '98.

WINTER GOODS.

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM
Informs his Friends, That he has Received, and juſt Opened, at his Store, oppoſite Mr. THOMAS GREEN'S,

A Large Aſſortment of GOODS —Alſo, a freſh Supply of Engliſh Morocco SHOES.

RICE by the Caſk, or larger Quantity for Sale.

Newport, Dec. 10, 1798.

An ACT limiting the Time within which Claims against the United States, for Credits on the Books of the Treaſury, may be preſented for Allowance:

BE it Enacted, *by the Senate, and House of Repreſentatives, of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled*, That all Credits on the Books of the Treaſury of the United States, for Tranſactions during the late War, which according to the Courſe of the Treaſury, have hitherto been diſcharged by iſſuing Certificates of regiſtered Debt, ſhall be forever barred and precluded from Settlement or Allowance, unleſs claimed by the proper Creditors, or their legal Repreſentatives, on or before the Firſt Day of March, in the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-nine.—And the Secretary of the Treaſury is hereby required, to cauſe this Act to be publiſhed, in one or more of the public Papers, of each State.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Preſident of the Senate, pro tempore.

APPROVED, *July 9th*, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS,
PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.

TO BE SOLD,
(if applied for ſoon)

TWENTY Acres of good LAND, completely walled in, with a Row of large Buttonwood Trees on two Sides of the Lot, and a good Dwelling-Houſe, 25 by 23 Feet, one Story high, completely finiſhed, with a good Cellar under it, alſo a good Garden and Well of excellent Water—ſaid Land joins the South Ferry Land on the North Side, and Col. John Gardner's Farm on the South Side. —The Whole of ſaid Land is good for plowing, grazing or meadow.

Alſo, that remarkable faſt-ſailing Boat, Nancy, that now plyes from the South-Ferry to Newport—ſaid Boat has been lately repaired from her Keel, and is equal, if not ſuperior to any new One that can be built, of her Size. The above Land and Boat will be ſold on reaſonable Terms, and Pay made eaſy. For further Particulars inquire of

JAMES GARDNER,
now living at the South-Ferry.
South-Kingſtown, Dec. 24, 1798.

WANTED,

A QUANTITY of good merchantable FLAX-SEED, for which *Cash* will be given, on Delivery, by JOHN BAKER, at his Store on Baniſter's Wharf.

Nov. 27, 1798.

IN IMITATION.—From the FRENCH.

SAYS lovely CELIA to her ſtudious Lord,
"I wiſh I were ſome pleaſing book;
It might, perhaps, more happy hours afford,
As then you'd oft'ner on me look.
"A book;—with all my heart," her Lord replies;
"But then an *Almanack* appear,
That I may read you when ſome doubts ariſe,
And freely change you every year."

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM, in Middletown, on this Iſland, containing 95 Acres, well watered, with a good Dwelling-Houſe, and other neceſſary Buildings, and a good Orchard, &c. thereon.

Likewiſe a Houſe and 62 Acres, of Land on the Iſland of Jamestown.—Alſo another Lot on ſaid Iſland, of 30 Acres, and one Half of a Houſe—For further Particulars inquire of JONATHAN HOPKINS, living on the firſt mentioned Premiſes.

WHEREAS MARTHA HOLLAND, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Wife of JOHN HOLLAND, late of the ſame Newport, Mariner, did on the ſeventeenth Day of January, *A. D.* 1799, lodge her Petition in the Clerk's Office of the Supreme Judicial Court for the County aforeſaid, praying for divers Cauſes therein ſet forth, that the Bond of Marriage between her and her ſaid Huſband may be diſſolved, and a Decree of Divorce from the Bond aforeſaid promulgated:

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, to the ſaid John Holland, and to all other Perſons concerned, to appear at the next Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Newport, within and for ſaid County, on the firſt Monday of March next, and ſhew Cauſe, why the Prayer of ſaid Petition ſhould not be granted.

WILLIAM V. KING, *Clerk.*
Newport, 18*th Jan.* 1799.

THE Creditors of EBENEZER AVERELL, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Chaiſe-maker, are hereby notified to appear before the Supreme Judicial Court to be holden at Newport, within and for the ſaid County of Newport, on the firſt Monday of March next, to nominate Commiſſioners to receive an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid Ebenezer Averell, and otherwiſe to carry into Effect the Act of Inſolvency, granted to the ſaid Ebenezer by the General Aſſembly of the State of Rhode-Iſland, &c. at their Seſſion held in June, *A. D.* 1798.

WILLIAM V. KING, *Clerk.*
Newport, 18*th*, *Jan.* 1799.

State of Rhode-Iſland, &c.
Newport, Jan. 21, 1799.

THE Creditors of Azariah Albro, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Leather-Dreſſer, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the General Aſſembly of the State of Rhode-Iſland, &c. to be holden at Eaſt-Greenwich, in the County of Kent, on the third Monday of February next, to ſhew Cauſe (if any they have) why his Petition, there pending, praying for the Benefit of the Act paſſed June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of inſolvent Debtors, ſhould not be granted.

F. D. CHANNING, Dep. Sec'ry.

To be Sold, by
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

MESS Pork by the Barrel,
Pork 1¼ Hog to the Barrel,
Pork, 1 Hog to the Barrel,

He can Supply any Perſon, who may want to purchaſe, a large or ſmall Quantity of Pork, of the above Deſcription; and alſo with a Quantity of Beef.

Newport, *Jan.* 28, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

A Quantity of excellent COTTON, by the Bag or ſmaller Quantity.—Apply to

SAMUEL DAVENPORT.
Newport, *Jan.* 28, 1799.

FOR SALE,

BEST Engliſh GUN-POWDER, COARSE and FINE, per Hundred or leſs Quantity, by

ANTHONY DIXON.
Newport, *January* 21, 1799.

BENJAMIN CHURCH & CO.
Have just received, and for Sale,

A FRESH Supply of excellent French and Spaniſh Brandy, 2d and 3d Proof; real Amſterdam Geneva; Jamaica Spirits; St. Croix and Antigua Rum, and a few Puncheons of old Bengal Spirits, of a ſuperior Quality.

All of which will be diſpoſed of, on very low Terms, either by the Hogſhead, Barrel, or leſs Quantity, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer.

Alſo, Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Brown Sugar, by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt or Dozen; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or Pound; and a Variety of other Articles in the Grocery Line.

Newport, *Dec.* 17, 1798.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

HAS juſt received by the laſt Ships a Freſh Supply, and beautiful Aſſortment, of EUROPEAN GOODS, ſuitable for the preſent Seaſon, which he has for Sale, at a very reaſonable Advance, at his Shop in Thames-ſtreet, a few Doors below the Ferry Wharf.

Alſo for Sale, good coarſe ROCK SALT, by the Buſhel.

He gives the higheſt Price for FLAX-SEED that is clean.

All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, *Dec*, 4, 1798.

THE Creditors of JOSEPH BURRILL, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Tin-Plate Worker, are hereby notified to appear before the Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Newport, within and for the County aforeſaid, on the firſt Monday of March next, to nominate Commiſſioners to receive an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid Joſeph, and otherwiſe to carry into Effect the Act of Inſolvency granted to the ſaid Joſeph by the General Aſſembly of the State of Rhode-Iſland, &c. at their Seſſion held in January *A. D.* 1798.

WILLIAM V. KING, *Clerk.*
Newport, 18*th Jan.* 1799.

BLANKS

WRITS for the Courts of Common Pleas—Executions—Juſtices Writs and Executions—(agreeably to the Form lately enacted in the Reviſion of the Laws)—for Sale by the Printer hereof.

C. FOWLER & Company

Have for Sale, at their Store on Mr. Langley's Wharf,

BRANDY,
Geneva,
Jamaica Spirits,
Weſt-India and New-England Rum,
Good retailing Molaſſes,
} By the Butt, Pipe, Hogſhead or Barrel.

Sherry, Liſbon, Malaga, and Fayal Wines, per Quarter Caſk.

Loaf and Brown Sugars; Gunpowder, Hyſon and Souchong Teas per Cheſt or Dozen; Chocolate; Mace; Nutmegs; Caſſia; Pimento; Sweet Oil; Superfine and Common Flour; Middlings and Ship-Bread.

Alſo, Hollow Ware, per Tin; Nails; Iron Shovels; Window Glaſs; Bruſhes; and a Variety of other Articles, which they will furniſh Shopkeepers with on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

BENJAMIN HADWEN,
Has just Received, and for Sale,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
FALL and WINTER GOODS,

At his Shop, the Corner of the Old Church-Lane, Thames-ſtreet.

Newport, 26*th*, 11*th Month*, 1798.

ROBERT LAWTON

Informs his Friends, Old Cuſtomers, and the Public at large, that he has juſt received, and has for Sale, as cheap as at any Store in Newport,

A Freſh Supply of ENGLISH GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, conſiſting of Superfine and Second Broadcloths, & Caſſimeres; a great Variety of Fancy Veſtings; Coatings; Baizes; Flannels; Efticks and Plains; Calicoes and Chintzes; Sattins; Modes; Leſtrings; Tiffanies; Ladies Sattin, Beaver, and common Hats; and a great Variety of other Articles.

Newport, *Nov.* 26, 1798.

To be LET, or SOLD,

A FARM, belonging to the Subſcriber, and entered upon the 25th of March, containing about 300 Acres in North-Kingſtown, about Three Miles and a Half W. S. W. from Biſſels Mills.——Said Farm has on it a Sufficiency of Wood, an old and young Orchard; has a Dwelling-Houſe, and an excellent Barn, almoſt new, with a good Corn-Cr, &c. &c. Said Farm lies about Half a Mile from the Epiſcopal Church.—For Terms apply to Peter Phillips, Eſq; in Wickford, or the Subſcriber.

Alſo, to be Let, as ſoon as the may be wanted, Six ſeparate Lots of Land, at the North End of the Town, in excellent Order, either for meadow or paſturing—and, likewiſe, a Houſe and two Lots of Land lying in Portſmouth, on the East Road, Five Miles from this Town. He has alſo to Sell, a Quantity of choice Hay, in his Barn, with two good Horſe-Carts and Utenſils, and an excellent Slay, to go with one or two Horſes,—likewiſe a ſecond hand Chaiſe, and Indian Corn by the larger or ſmaller Quantity. For further Particulars inquire of

OLIVER R. WARNER.
Newport, *Nov.* 12, 1798.

SIMON DAVIS

Haſt juſt received, and for Sale,

A FRESH Supply of BRANDY, third Proof—St. Croix RUM—Jamaica SPIRITS—and SHERRY WINE, all of the firſt Quality.

Nov. 13, '98.

WINTER GOODS.

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM

Informs his Friends, That he has Received, and juſt Opened, at his Store, oppoſite Mr. THOMAS GREEN'S,

A Large Aſſortment of GOODS—Alſo, a freſh Supply of Engliſh Morocco SHOES.

RICE by the Caſk, or larger Quantity for Sale.

Newport, *Dec.* 10, 1798.

An ACT limiting the Time within which Claims against the United States, for Credits on the Books of the Treaſury, may be preſented for Allowance:

BE it Enacted *by the Senate, and House of Repreſentatives, of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled*, That all Credits on the Books of the Treaſury of the United States, for Tranſactions during the late War, which according to the Courſe of the Treaſury, have hitherto been diſcharged by iſſuing Certificates of regiſtered Debt, ſhall be forever barred and precluded from Settlement or Allowance, unleſs claimed by the proper Creditors, or their legal Repreſentatives, on or before the Firſt Day of March, in the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-nine.—And the Secretary of the Treaſury is hereby required, to cauſe this Act to be publiſhed, in one or more of the public Papers, of each State.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Repreſentatives.
THEODORE SEDGWICK,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

APPROVED, *July* 9*th*, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS,
PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.

TO BE SOLD,
(if applied for ſoon)

TWENTY Acres of good LAND, completely walled in, with a Row of large Buttonwood Trees on two Sides of the Lot, and a good Dwelling-Houſe, 25 by 23 Feet, one Story high, completely finiſhed, with a good Cellar under it, alſo a good Garden and Well of excellent Water—ſaid Land joins the South Ferry Land on the North Side, and Col. John Gardner's Farm on the South Side.—The Whole of ſaid Land is good for plowing, grazing or meadow.

Alſo, that remarkable faſt-ſailing Boat, Nancy, that now plyes from the South-Ferry to Newport—ſaid Boat has been lately repaired from her Keel, and is equal, if not ſuperior to any new One that can be built, of her Size. The above Land and Boat will be ſold on reaſonable Terms, and Pay made eaſy. For further Particulars inquire of

JAMES GARDNER,
now living at the South-Ferry.
South-Kingstown, *Dec.* 24, 1798.

WANTED,

A QUANTITY of good merchantable FLAX-SEED, for which *Cash* will be given, on Delivery, by JOHN BAKER, at his Store on Baniſter's Wharf.

Nov. 27, 1798.